The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,979.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1871. Annual Subscription in Advance—Rupees Twenty-six.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

PASSENGER RATES,

STEAM FERRIES (under con-

SALES BY AUCTION.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

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FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES'

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

CAUTION.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s

CELEBRATED

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

Potted Meats and Fish.

Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.

Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

FURNITURE, CARPETS AND BEDDING.

AN ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE,

Containing nearly Six Hundred Designs, of every description of Furniture, faithfully drawn from our own Stocks, will be forwarded gratis, or may be had at the office of this Journal, on application.

All Orders for Export carefully packed in damp-proof cases, and shipped without delay, at a charge of 10 per cent. on amount of order.

Remittances in advance to be sent direct to London, crossed London and County Bank, or made payable at London Agents of Remitter.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR & Co.,

UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET MAKERS,

73, 75 AND 84, Bunhyrue Road, London.

Established 70 Years.

N.B.—Every description of Merchandise supplied on the most liberal terms.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,

ALL WARRANTED OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.

Jams in tins and jars.

Orange Marmalade.

Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.

Potatoes, Liston Apricots and Peaches.

Mustard, Vinegar.

Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.

Potted Meats and Fish.

Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.

Kippered Salmon and Herrings.

Herrings à la Sardine.

Pickled Salmon.

Yarmouth Bloaters.

Blackwall Whitebait.

Fresh and Findon Haddocks.

Pure Salad Oil.

Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.

Preserved Meats in tins.

Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.

Preserved Hams and Cheese.

Preserved Bacon.

Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.

Bologna Sausages.

Yorkshire Game Pâtes.

Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.

Tongues, Game, Poultry.

Plum Puddings.

Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM THE TRADERS & CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, AND FROM MOST STOREKEEPERS IN INDIA.

CAUTION.

Jars and Bottles should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty, to prevent the fraud of refilling them with native productions.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S NAME.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE & BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAV-

KEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHARLES, PALMER, & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS TO THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES,

THE ROYAL LONDON CLUBS, &c., &c.

LONDON ESTATE:

MARK LANE, CITY, AND COKESPUR STREET, S.W.

ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE IN 1815, AND AN BOMBAY IN 1843.

PATENTEES, OWNERS AND AGENTS IN EVERY PART OF THE WORLD FOR SODA WATER WITH LITTLE LONDON AND HOUSEHOLD HOUSES.

C. P. & Co. have the honour of submitting a Revised Selection of their well known BRANDS of WINES, SPIRITS, &c.

CHAMPAGNES—

Ditto	PLATINUM Rs. 36, Rs. 39.
SPARKLING HOCK AND MOSELLE—	Rs. 36, Rs. 38.
SHERRIES—Rs. 18, Rs. 20, Rs. 22, Rs. 24, Rs. 28, Rs. 33, Rs. 36.	
PORTS—	Rs. 18, Rs. 20, Rs. 30, Rs. 36.
BREAKFAST CLARETS—	Rs. 12, Rs. 13-8.
DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 13-8, Rs. 19.
AFTER-DINNER CLARETS—	Rs. 27-8, Rs. 36.
CHAMBERTIN—	Rs. 32. MARGAUX— Rs. 21.
NUITS—	Rs. 27. SAUTERNE— Rs. 36.
BRAUNEBERGER—	Rs. 23-8. HOCHHEIMER Rs. 34.
JOHANNISBERGER—	Rs. RUDESHEIMER— Rs. 27.
MARCOBRUNER—	HOCHHEIMER— Rs. 24.
COGNAC—	Rs. 15, Rs. 20, Rs. 33.
WHISKY—Rs. 21-8, Rs. 25.	RUM—Rs. 20.
OLD TOM—Rs. 21-8.	GENEVA—Rs. 14.
LIQUEURS—Rs. 30.	BITTERS— Rs. 20.
MADEIRA—Rs. 16.	MADEIRA—Rs. 36.

The above described comprise all the most approved styles of Wine and Spirits for general consumption, from dry to very dry, nutty and full pale to light gold,—every being proved for Wine marked (*) are also kept in stock in parts. Those marked (†) to arrive.

RUM, bottled by themselves.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, by Messrs. Mollee & Co., to arrive.

TERMS.

These are strictly adhered to, no satisfactory references being afforded or Liberal Discount for Cash. Unexceptionally liberal terms to Merchants and Traders buying largely. Wines, &c., shipped to Messrs. Palmer's Branch if desired.

Club, Mess, Ball, and Steamship Store Contracts entered into. Full particulars and estimates for descriptive lists to be obtained on application at the Office.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—All persons having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late Captain H. M. MACLEOD, of Bungalow No. 1, Cumballa Hill, are requested to send in the same and settle their accounts without delay.

A. SABONADIÈRE,

Executor of the Will of the late Capt. H. M. Macleod.

Bombay, 21st June 1871.

CAUTION.

FREDERICK TUCKER'S

SPEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

As this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN SPEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

OVER 3,500,000 IN OPERATION.

THE "NEEDLE" LUBRICATOR

(Lecuvain's Patent), Price One Shilling each,

Supersedes all others in efficiency and economy.

Saves 90 per cent. in oil.

Sole Licensees,

CLARKE AND DUNHAM,

COLONIAL ENGINEERS.

Millstone and Modern Flour Mill Machinery Factory

48, Mark Lane, London.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO SHIPPERS.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOG WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

D. HOGARTH & Co.'s

CELEBRATED

PRESERVED PROVISIONS,

Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.

Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.

Kippered Salmon.

Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.

Preserved Meats of all kinds.

Potted Meats and Fish.

Pickles, Sauces.

Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.

And Oilmen's stores of every description and of the finest quality.

Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,

"Bon Accord" Wharf, 223 Wapping, London, and at Aberdeen

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, Deptford.

TO BE LET, a large spacious HOUSE, situate RAMPART ROW, No. 22, formerly in the occupation of Messrs. Rooms & Co.—Apply to RUTTONJI PUR-DUNJI, at Menesse & Co., Auctioneers.

TO BE LET, the greater portion of the OLD COMMISSARIAT PREMISES, in Parsee Bazaar Street.—Apply to the LAND MORTGAGE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICES.

PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF.

LIVERY STABLES,

Calbadevee Road, next door Jamsetjee, Noorbhai and Co., and the Branch Post Office.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquin Shigrams, Phaetons, Carriages, Buggies, and Broughams, with either one horse or a pair. Charges moderate.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S LADIES'

BOOTS, beautifully made and moderate in price. The New Illustrated Catalogue, with particulars of special and convenient arrangements for Indian Residents, post free to India. Prepared Kid Walking Boots, Elastic or Button, Fancy Toes, Military Heels, 18s. 6d. New designs in Enamelled or Glove Kid, for Croquet or Promenade, 21s. Elastic House Boots, soft mock kid or Saltrate, 9s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, CARRIAGE FREE TO BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR MADRAS.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 26th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SEALS, &c., to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling spurious oilmen's stores, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had from EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

A NEW HAT FOR CIVILIANS

Has been introduced by

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS,

Sole Inventors, Patentees, and Manufacturers of the

AIR-CHAMBER HELMETS,

Which are universally acknowledged as so great a boon by all residents in hot climates.

The NEW HAT has the advantage of the AIR-CHAMBER PRINCIPLE,

combined with greater capabilities of adapting itself to the form of the head than any Hat hitherto in use, being at the same time neat in appearance and very light in weight.

J. ELLWOOD AND SONS

Are also Sole Manufacturers of the

INDIAN REGULATION CORK

HELMETS WITHOUT INDIA RUBBER

NOTICES.

THE FRENCH PRESS COMPANY (Limited).

CAPITAL, RUPEES 3,00,000, IN 300 FULLY PAID SHARES OF RUPEES 1,000 EACH.

DIRECTORS.

FREDERICK VIX, Esq. | PURSOTUM MOWJEE, Esq.
FERDINAND SAUQUET, Esq. | DYAL LUTTON JEY, Esq.
MOORARJEE POOJAA, Esq.

BANKERS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, Bombay Agency.

MANAGER.

Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

SOLICITOR.

Messrs. TRACKER AND CHALK.

THE object of the Company is to purchase from Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co. their PRESSING ESTABLISHMENT at KHANGAUM, in the Berars, and to carry on the said Establishment for compressing Cotton, under the special management of the said Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., whose entire Pressing Business will be transferred to the Company. The locality of the establishment is most favourable, it being situated between the United Madras and the Railway station at Khangaum, and it comprises a Press House, with Workshop and Smithy-shops, and the new Hodgart's Patent Presses (a thorough working order), with all appliances appertaining to machinery, tools, and plants in addition to which there are pucka-built Bungalows for the Engineer, Clerks, and Managers, with necessary Offices and Out-houses.

These Presses have turned out, up to June, during the present cotton season, over 30,000 bales. Considering the upcountry, as may be seen by the Report of the Cotton Commissioner, the increased very considerable during the last three years, and is likely to increase in like manner from year to year, inasmuch as the advantages of this particular branch of the Cotton trade are only now beginning to be appreciated by Cotton exporters; and there can be no doubt that full pressure up-country, situated in so important a centre as Khangaum, are (under skilful management) certain to yield the most favourable returns.

By arrangement made with Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co. the profits of the said Press Establishment for the present season, 1870-1871, ending August, will be divided amongst the Shareholders of the FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED. THEIR IMMEDIATE DIVIDEND WILL BE AT LEAST 15 PER CENT. WILL BE DISTRIBUTED IN ABOUT TWO MONTHS.

One hundred and sixty Shares remain to be given to the public, the others having been previously disposed of.

Applications for Shares may be addressed to the Directors, at the Office of Messrs. JULES SIEGFRIED & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, until Saturday, 24th instant, at 11 A.M., when the list will be closed.

A deposit of Rupees 100 per Share to be made at the time of application.

By order of the Directors,

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co. Managers.

FREE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THIS DATE to the 30th JUNE INSTANT.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th June 1871.

FREE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the FREE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row, on FRIDAY, the 23rd day of June instant, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

1st—To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st May 1871.

2nd—To elect Directors, in the place of those retiring by rotation, viz., Messrs. Cursetjee Cawasjee Cama, Esq., and H. E. Cockburn, Esq., who are eligible for re-election.

3rd—To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Directors,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 15th June 1871.

TINNEVELLY PRESS COMPANY Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers, No. 5, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 22nd day of June 1871, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report of last year and the Balance Sheet made up to 31st December last.

2. To elect a Director in the room of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

3. To elect an Auditor in the room of M. R. DeQuadros, Esq., who retires, but is eligible for re-election.

By order of the Directors,

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

No. 5, Rampart Row, Bombay, 13th June 1871.

SEALED TENDERS (marked "TENDERS for WHEELS") will be received by the Acting Agent, G. I. P. Railway, Elphinstone Circle, up to noon of the 24th instant, for the PURCHASE of about 300 WAGGON WHEELS, 3 feet 1 inch diameter, which may be viewed at the Locomotive Workshops, Byculla.

The parties tendering must specify the price per ton, and the Wheels to be removed at the expense of the Purchaser within a month after the purchase has been completed.

The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent.

Byculla, 7th June 1871.

COKE AND COAL ASHES.—SEALED TENDERS (marked TENDERS for ASHES) will be received by the undersigned up to 24th instant, for the PURCHASE of the REFUSE ASHES now lying at Byculla.

The parties tendering must specify the price per cubic yard. The Ashes to be removed at the expense of the purchaser within 28 days after the purchase has been completed, and the party to whom the Contract is given will have to give security to the amount of Rs. 250.

The Locomotive Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

C. W. HAWKINS,
Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent G. I. P. R. Company.

Bombay, 9th June 1871.

NOTICE.

We regret to have to announce that, in consequence of advice received from our

COBLENTZ AGENCY,

of the

FAILURE OF LAST YEAR'S VINTAGE,

we cannot guarantee to supply

GERMAN VINTAGE WINES

at our PRESENT QUOTATIONS FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

On an advance being made, it will be duly advertised in the local journals.

PAYNE & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd April, 1871.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22, APOLLO STREET, OPPOSITE THE SECRETARIATE,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels, and every description of engineering plant for the repairs of steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Corrugated Iron.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trieste Fir-ar in barrels, at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.

Roman Cement in Casks.	Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.	Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows.	Traversing Screw Jack
Smiths' English Bellows.	Corrugated Iron.
Canvas.	Sheeting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.	Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.	Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement.	Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts	Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting.	Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement, at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be had on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Bombay "Gazette" Press, 16th June 1871.

JOHN MOIR AND SON'S

"SCOTTISH SAUCE."

This new Preparation will be found worthy of the attention of Connoisseurs.

To be had Wholesale at their Factory,

56, VIRGINIA STREET, ABERDEEN.

Farm and Garden:—Garthdee, near Aberdeen.

COAL TAR SOAP.

WRIGHT'S SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS.—Purifying, disinfecting, and antiseptic. It cleanses, purifies, and sweetens the skin, imparting to it rare brilliancy, fragrance, and smoothness. It destroys all itching and disagreeable odour from the person, and renders the whole body sweet and wholesome. Mothers should use it daily on their children. It is an elegant toilet Soap, a great preservative of health, and sweetly scented. Its use thoroughly purifies and disinfects the body after an attack of fever, scarlatina, small-pox, and other maladies.

"It is the only medicated antiseptic Soap with which we are acquainted."—The British Medical Journal.

"Anonymous Letters often reach us praying for a remedy for foul breath or perspiration. Here is one."—The Medical

W. V. WRIGHT & Co.,
Sandwich, London.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,

BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

N.B.—IN ALL INSTANCES WE GUARANTEE the QUALITY and PURITY of the Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved.

CHAMPAGNE (Dry), Rs. 32, 36, 44, and 50 per dozen single, Magnums and Double Magnums and Half Pints.

SPARKLING MOSELLE, Rs. 32, 34, and 36 per dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS, Rs. 32 and 40 per dozen.

SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red and White, Rs. 36 per dozen.

STILL HOCKS, Rs. 20, 21, 22, 26, 34 and 36 per dozen.

STILL MOSELLES, Rs. 20, 30, and 27 per dozen.

STEIN WEIN, in original flagons, Rs. 24 per dozen.

CLARETS, Rich Breakfast Wines, Rs. 16 and 18 per dozen.

PORTS, Fine Dinner Wines, Rs. 18, and 20 per dozen.

CLARETS, after Dinner, full-bodied, Rs. 20 26, and 28 per doz.

SHERRIES, Rs. 18, 22, 24, 27, 29, and 30 per dozen.

MONTILLADO, Rs. 30 per dozen.

ANZANILLA (very dry), 32 per dozen.

MANZANILLERO (Delicate and Choice), Rs. 32.

PORTS, Rs. 16, 21, and 27.

CHABLIS, Rs. 16 per dozen.

SAUTERNES, Rs. 18 and 24 per dozen.

BUCELLAS, Rs. 18 and 22 per doz.

TENT WINES, Rs. 32 (for Commissariat).

BRANDIES, Rs. 24, 26, and 48 per dozen.

SUNDRY SPIRITS—OLD TOM, UNSWEETENED GIN, HOLLANDS, WHISKEY (SCOTCH and IRISH), JAMAICA RUM, &c.

LIQUEURS—CURACOA, MARASCHINO, NOYEAU, Cherry Brandy, Ginger Wine, Orange and Angostura Bitters, &c.

BEER—Stone's Bottling Quarts and Pints.

Do. Our Extra Gravity, Quarts, Pints, and Imperial Pints.

Do. In Hhds., containing 54 Gallons.

Those brands with a (*) asterisk) shortly expected.

HOGSHEADS.

BASS'S BEER.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF THE

NEW SEASON'S BEER,

Just landed in prime condition. The present batch is equal to, if not superior to former shipments.

CREDIT RATES AND DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND POONA.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, COCKBURN & CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh), Fine Pale SHERRY, at Rs. 9½ per dozen.

Bombay, 7th November 1870. WYLLIE, LATHAM & Co.

NOTICES.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED, MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

AND

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

of each of the Company's establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

THE PURITY AND QUALITY OF THE DRUGS AND CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing Medicines in strict accordance with Physicians' Prescriptions.

An Exact Copy of every Prescription is registered, whereby a reference is always readily obtainable.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS

(Infants' and Invalids' Foods)

IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

DISINFECTANTS.

Sole Agents for

MACDOUGALL'S PATENT

CARBOLIC ACID PREPARATIONS.

INVALID APPLIANCES

Of every description.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

In a variety of the most useful patterns.

FOR INDIVIDUAL, FAMILY, OR PROFESSIONAL USE.

PATENT MEDICINES,

And Proprietary Articles of all kinds.

PERFUMERY

AND TOILET REQUISITES

Of every description.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.

(The only Importers in the Presidency.)

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS,

By the leading London Makers only.

SPECTACLES;

EYE GLASSES, AND EYE PROTECTORS.

SURGICAL APPLIANCES AND INSTRUMENTS,

AND

POCKET CASES OF INSTRUMENTS,

BY COXETER, MAW AND SON, AND OTHERS.

VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS,

By the leading Makers.

Price Lists free on application.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

BOMBAY (FORT & BYCULLA,) & POONA.

N. V. CURRANEE & Co.,

UNDERTAKE to LAND, SHIP, CLEAR and FORWARD GOODS, PARCELS, and PACKAGES to EUROPE and INDIA with QUICK DESPATCH and at LOW CHARGES.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AT THE BROACH AND AKOLA EXHIBITIONS 1868.

GOLD KEYLESS HUNTERS and SEMI-HUNTERS, Plain or Engine-turned Cases. Rs. 225.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LADY'S small GOLD HUNTERS, Enamelled and Jewelled Cases. Rs. 150.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER KEYLESS HUNTERS, 1st quality. Patent Lever, extra finished. Rs. 100.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

SILVER HUNTERS, Patent Lever, 3/4 plate, in strong good Silver Cases, Engine-turned, very serviceable, warranted for two years. Rs. 50.

The same Watch, Keyless. Rs. 70.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Octagon or Round, imitation Walnut, 8-days, with Bell. Rs. 25.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER & JEWELLER,

HAS received the following for Sale:—GOLD WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, manufactured expressly for Bombaymates, and guaranteed to purchasers for the term of one to three years.

SILVER WATCHES of great variety, from Rs. 20 to 100, with same guarantee.

JEWELLERY—A very large selection, including Half sets, Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Earrings, Lockets, Charms, Finger-Rings, Scarf-Rings, Studs, Watch-Chains, &c., all guaranteed to be of 14, 15, and 18 Carat Gold.

CLOCKS for Schools, Offices, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 5 to 200.

REPAIRS to Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, Musical Boxes, &c., undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON,

HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINTING in all its BRANCHES,—

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GILL AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED IN LONDON IN 1795.

LONDON .....37, CHURCHILL HOUSE, MARK LANE.
BOMBAY .....RAMPART ROW.
CALCUTTA ...GOVERNMENT PLACE.

GILL & Co. beg to request the attention of the Public to the undermentioned LIST of their WINES and SPIRITS, which, for quality, cannot be surpassed, and it is said will be found to merit the high opinion formed of them in the Bengal Presidency.

Traders will be dealt with on their own whole sale terms. Quotations in Rupees per dozen, bottles and cases included, prices with charges added).

CHAMPAGNES—Rs. 39, 43, 49. Half pints 13.
SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK—Rs. 35.
SHERRIES—Rs. 19, 24, 29, 31, 32.
PORTS—Rs. 23, 31.
STILL MOSELLES—Rs. 20, 27.
STEIN WEIN—Rs. 23.
STILL HOCKS—Rs. 16, 21, 22, 31, 33, 37.
CLARETS—Rs. 9, 11, 13, 15, 19, 22 to 40.
RED BURGUNDY—Rs. 16, 19.
CHABLIS—Rs. 19. SAUTERNES—Rs. 17, 22.
BRANDIES—Rs. 24, 32.
OLD TOM GIN, Rs. 15. HOLLANDS, Rs. 18. Superior Old JAMAICA RUM, Rs. 20. SCOTCH WHISKEY, Rs. 17. PURE LIQUEURS.

The above are Cash quotations.

The Wines are packed in cases of dozen quarts and 2 dozen pints; sample bottles may, however, be had.

We regret we have been obliged, by the effects of the late Continental War, to advance the price of our Champagne. The quotations will be as above from this date.

NOTICES.

MR. CHARLES KAPP has THIS DAY been AUTHORIZED to SIGN for FIRM per procuration.

H. D. FRECH, & Co.

Bombay, 13th June 1871.

MR. J. NEUBERG,

No. 5, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS, by SCHIEDMEYER, of Stuttgart.
HARMONIUMS, by C. REITH & SON.
HAND ORGANS, playing 4 and 6 Tunes each.
FANCY DOOR and WINDOW SCREENS, with Flowers and Scena.
PLATED ICE PITCHERS.
The TRAVELLER'S DRINKING or POCKET CUP.
FANCY COIR CARRIAGE and DOOR RUGS, bordered.
CASH BOXES, WRITING DESKS.
READING LAMPS, German Silver and Brass.

COOKING STOVES—The VICTORIA and "MISTRESS" KITCHEN RANGES, suitable for large or small families.
ENAMELLED IRON WARE.
BLOCK TIN WARE.
CROCKERY WARE—Dinner services complete, for 12 persons. Prices moderate to close Oriental terms.
TOILET SETS, complete, in great variety.

NOTICE TO REGIMENTAL MESSES AND CLUBS.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS and OILMANSTORES.
BEER, STOUT, and WINES.
TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

J. NEUBERG.

CRICKET KIT.

BATS,

By DUKE, CLAPSHAW, BARTLETT and JEFFREY and MALINGS.

	Cash.	Credit.
Best Spring Handle, from	8 8	to 11 0
" Match and Practice Bats, from	4 0	to 6 0
" Treble Second Balls (Duke's)	4 8	to 6 0
" Ditto ditto (Patent), from	4 8	to 6 0
" Brass Mounted Stumps	6 0	7 0
Cricket Shoes (with spikes)	9 0	10 0
Albert Batting Gloves, from	4 0	to 6 0
" Gauntlets, from	5 0	to 6 8
Leg Guards, from	5 0	to 8 0

RACKET KIT.

Racket Bats (best), by Jeffrey	9 0	10 0
" Balls, per dozen	1 8	1 10
" per gross	15 0	18 0
" Shoes	9 0	10 0

ARCHERY KIT.

Best Lancewood Bows (Gentlemen's)	6 0	7 0
" Ditto (Ladies')	5 0	6 0
Arrows, in tin case, with lock (Gentlemen's)	12 0	14 0
" Ditto ditto (Ladies')	10 0	12 0
Quiver Belts	3 8	4 0
Arrows, per dozen	10 0	12 0

BULL AND COMPANY,

GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

A. ALLAN,

17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED, in time for the MONSOONS, a variety of FANCY TWEEDS, all thoroughly shrunk, which will be sold at the following REDUCTIONS:—

Fancy Tweed Coats, newest style	Rs. 12 8
Ditto Trousers, warranted to fit	8 8
Ditto Superior quality	Rs. 20
Fancy Silk mixed Coats, double breasted	18 8
Ditto Trousers, to fit comfortably	12 8
Fancy Colored Washing Material for Coats and Trousers	16
Cotton and all-Wool Sleeping Suits	10 to 18
Winsey, all-Wool, and Silk and Wool shirts	5 to 9

HOSIERY.—English made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under-Shirts.

REQUISITES FOR TRAVELLERS.

Solid Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus and Hat Boxes.
New Pattern Scotch Plaids and Balmoral Bonnets.
Coupling Straps, Railway Wrappers, and Tweed Caps.
Hats, Caps, and Helmets of every description.
ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATER-PROOF SUITS,

Made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Drab Suit, No. 30; Black Suit, No. 25.

P.S.—Send height and size of Chest for Suits.

MILLINERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

MRS. LAKE has just received "Overland," per P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Columbian," a FRESH SUPPLY of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, as follows:—

PRINCESS LOUISE RIDING HATS, RICHLY TRIMMED, Rs 29 to Rs 30 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Chinelle and Corded HAIR NETS, Rs. 1, 1½, and 1¾ each.
PRINCESS LOUISE Straw BONNETS and HATS, RICHLY TRIMMED, in the new Colours, Rs 16, 18, 20 to Rs 28 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE LACE FALLS, or VEILS, NEW SHAPE, Rs. 14 each.
PRINCESS LOUISE HAIR ROLLS, Rs 2½ per pair.
Ladies' DRESS BONNETS, trimmed, Rs 15, 18, 24, to Rs 25 each
MUSLIN and LACE, SETS, Collar and Sleeves, Rs 3½, 4, 5, to Rs 7 per Set.
Coloured and White FLOUNCED SKIRTS (

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

ACTIVE demands for Tussil Press shares at Rs. 570 continue.

BOMBAY STOCK LIST.

			Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
		all	Agra Bank	96
		all	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
		5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	693
		5 do.	Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	188
		all 7 p.ct.	Ditto of Madras	1,403
		all 4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	250 pr
	275	all 10 p.ct.	Comp. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
	200	all nil	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	120
	250	126 all	National Bank of India	1043
	1,000	750 all	Oriental Bank	500

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 70	Colaba Land Co	1,705
8,000	150	all		Freve Land & Pier Co. Ld	155
4,000	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	945
4,000	2,000	1,480	Nil	Port Canning	875

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20,418.3.4	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	245
...	£2 109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	126
...	£2 13.10.2	do.	Do.	...
...	£100 1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,106
...	£14 19.15.1	do.	Do. New Shares	210

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co	1,000
500	2,500	all	300	Alliance Spinning	2,630
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
900	1,000	1,000	45	Bombay United	960
1600	150	150	...	Broach Mills	200
750	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,675
750	2,000	all	75	p.a. Great Eastern	2,000
2,500	1,000	all	140	p.a. Manockji Petit's	1,025
800	2,500	all	350	p.a. Oriental	2,625
600	2,000	2,400	...	Royal	2,275

*Per share for the half-year.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 21.

Hopkins, Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Kurrachee.

Ledeyt, Major, 3rd Light Cavalry, on sick leave, from Neemuch.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 20.

Ringer, Surgeon, 7th Bengal Cavalry, on sick leave, to England.

Morris, Major, late 4th Madras Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

Letbernood, Ensign, 24th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England.

Woods, Quartermaster, 18th Hussars, on medical certificate, to England.

Liston, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.

Griffith, Major, Brigade-Major, on duty, to Aden.

Loch, Colonel, 33rd Horse, on sick leave, to England.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 19th June, 1871.

At the recommendation of the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, B M S, and in consequence of the closing of the Sanitarium Salabatkan's Tomb at Ahmednuggur, Assistant Apothecary West is directed to return to Poona and report himself at the office of the Deputy Inspector General. Assistant Apothecary West will travel at the public expense.

2 Under instructions from Army Head Quarters and with reference to G O. C. No. 366 of the 7th instant, Ensign Worgan, 50th Foot, is attached to H. M.'s 56th Foot instead of the 33rd.

3. Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, Colonel Gaye, R. H. A., Major Blundell, 3rd Hussars, and Veterinary Surg. Duke, 18th Brigade R. A., are directed to proceed at once to Bombay for Remount Duty, reporting their arrival to the Officer Commanding at that Station.

POONA STATION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding at Poona.

Poona, 17th June, 1871.

Thursday is to be considered the holiday for the ensuing week.

The weekly committee for the ensuing week will be composed as follows:—

President—Captain J. Gatacre, H. M.'s 23rd Regiment N. L. I.

Members—One Subaltern, 56th Regiment, and one Subaltern, 83rd Regiment.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 9th June 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

5th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant L. A. C. Cook, 19th Hussars, officiating 2nd Squadron Subaltern 19th Bengal Cavalry, on probation, to be 1st Squadron Subaltern, on probation, vice Williamson, deceased. Dated 6th May 1871.

42nd Native Infantry.—Captain A. D. Butter, attached to the regiment, to be 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Reid, vacated on proceeding on furlough. Dated 6th June 1871.

44th Regiment.—Lieutenant C. A. Mercer, 2nd Wing Subaltern 45th Native Infantry, to be 2nd Wing Subaltern, vice Thomas, vacated on proceeding on furlough. Dated 9th June 1871.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Presidency District Order, dated the 27th April last, directing Captain R. O. Vyvyan, 22nd Native Infantry, attached to 45th Native Infantry at Nowsheera, to join Shahjehampore, to rejoin his regiment at Barrackpore, on being relieved by Captain F. R. A. B. Constable, 37th Native Infantry.

Dated the 17th May, directing Assistant Surgeon J. O'M. McDonnell, M.D., doing duty at the Presidency General Hospital, to proceed to Benares and take medical charge of the 5th Native Infantry.

Dated the 22nd May, directing Captain R. O. Vyvyan, 22nd Native Infantry, temporarily transferred to the 37th Native Infantry, on arrival at Berhampore to officiate as Station Staff Officer.

Dated the 24th May, directing Surgeon G. H. Daly, M.D., Garrison Surgeon, to afford medical aid to the sick of the 13th Native Infantry, as a temporary arrangement, vice Assistant Surgeon D. O'C. Raye, M.D., placed on the sick report.

Eastern Frontier District Order, dated the 16th May, appointing Assistant Surgeon J. O'Brien, at Shillong, to the medical charge of the 43rd Native Infantry, vice Assistant Surgeon R. H. Curran, Civil Surgeon, Gowhatty.

Morar Station Order, dated the 1st March last, appointing Surgeon R. F. Hutchinson, M.D., to assume medical charge of the 1st Bengal Cavalry, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure, vice Assistant Surgeon W. Center, M.B.

12th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Regimental Order, dated the 12th April last, appointing Lieutenant C. Hely to act as Adjutant, during the absence, on leave, of local Captain and Adjutant W. J. Boyes.

14th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Regimental Order, dated the 17th April last, appointing Captain R. S. Lemon to perform the duties of Instructor of Musketry, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 15th idem, during the absence, on leave, of Lieutenant R. G. F. Pigott.

19th Foot, 2nd Battalion.—Regimental Order, dated the 6th May, appointing Lieutenant G. Oakes to officiate as Quartermaster, with effect from the 1st idem, vice Quartermaster C. M'Lagan, proceeded to England on leave.

38th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 20th May, appointing Lieutenant C. W. Isaac to act as Quartermaster, with effect from the 15th idem, vice Quartermaster M. Slattery, proceeded on sick leave.

Dated the 20th May, appointing local Captain J. S. Nelson a member of the Committee of Paymastership with effect from the 15th idem, vice Captain H. F. Horford, proceeded on sick leave.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

21st Hussars.—Veterinary Surgeon J. G. Bushman, to Murree and Cashmere, from the 24th April to the 24th August, on medical certificate.

[This cancels the leave, on private affairs, granted in G. O. C. C. 8th April 1871, p. 174.]

Royal Artillery.—Surgeon T. J. Murphy, M.D., 22nd Brigade, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Royal Engineers.—Lieutenant G. A. L. A. Whitmore, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

6th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Ensign G. H. C. Stracey, to Murree and the adjacent hills, from the 15th June to the 15th October, on private affairs.

14th Foot, 1st Battalion.—Local Colonel J. Dwyer, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

25th Foot, 2nd Battalion—Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. S. Wallace, to remain at Nynee Tal, from the 14th June to the 15th October, on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

32nd Foot.—Lieutenant R. Rogers, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

92nd Foot.—Captain M. Hope, to Dhurmsala, from the 28th June to the 15th October, on private affairs.

90th Foot.—Captain W. O. Barnard, for one month, from date of availing himself of it, to port of embarkation, and thence to England, for fifteen months, from date of embarkation, on private affairs.

Rifle Brigade, 3rd Battalion.—Brevet Colonel W. A. Fyers, C.B., to England, from date of embarkation, preparatory to retirement from the service.

Staff Corps.—Colonel C. L' Showers, doing duty at Peshawur, to Cashmere and Simla, from the 10th April to the 10th October, on private affairs.

Captain F. F. Howcroft, Wing Officer 4th Goorkhas, to Bombay, from the 26th May to the 25th June, to appear before a medical board.

General List, Infantry.—Captain J. M. Trotter, to Bombay, for one month, from date of quitting the 24th Native Infantry, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

British Medical Department.—Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals J. Summers, M.D., Peshawur Circle, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals F. W. Innes, M.D., C.B., Presidency Circle, to England via Suez, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Head Quarters, Simla, 12th June 1871.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:—

10th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant G. H. Elliott, Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Subaltern 13th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, vice England, officiating as 2nd Squadron Officer, and during the absence of Captain Strong on general leave. Dated 6th June 1871.

15th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant F. R. Dhimas, Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be 2nd Squadron Subaltern on probation, vice Elliott, appointed to the 10th Bengal Cavalry. Dated 6th June 1871.

45th Native Infantry.—Captain J. W. A. Michell, Staff Corps, attached to the regiment, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Armstrong, officiating as 2nd in Command. Dated 6th June 1871.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostanee on the 5th instant:—

Veterinary Surgeon H. Sewell, 4th Hussars.

Captain C. H. Lonsdale, 105th Foot.

Lieutenant C. S. S. Whitehill, 105th Foot.

Assistant Surgeon A. H. Kelly, Indian Medl. Estabt.

Sergeant W. Hardy, Commis. Dept.

Sergeant E. Walshe, Dept. Pub. Works.

Overseer T. Chapman, Dept. Pub. Works.

The following orders are confirmed:—

37th Foot.—Regimental Order, dated the 15th May, appointing Lieutenant H. E. Gaulter to officiate as Assistant Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant J. B. Lynch, proceeded on leave.

2nd Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 16th May, appointing Brevet Captain H. C. Kemble, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain C. T. M. Higginson, proceeded on furlough.

9th Bengal Cavalry.—Regimental Order, dated the 18th May, making the following temporary appointments, with effect from the 15th idem, vice Captain A. P. Palmer, 3rd Squadron Officer and officiating 2nd Squadron Officer, detailed for court martial duty at Murree:—

Captain C W Babington, 1st Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain T. D. Dayrell, on furlough.

Brevet Captain J. L. N. Willis, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain A. P. Palmer.

11th Native Infantry.—Regimental Order, dated the 21st April last, appointing Captain C. M. Bushby, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain H. G. Becher, proceeding on leave.

Dated the 16th May, making the following temporary appointments, vice Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Whiting, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, proceeding on leave:—

Captain F. J. Ripley, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Captain C. M. Bushby, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

17th Native Infantry—Regimental Order, dated the 11th May, appointing Lieutenant G. Bruce, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Captain E. J. McNair, officiating Wing Officer, placed on the sick report.

32nd Native Infantry—Regimental Order, dated the 22nd May, attaching Captain D. Darroch late Quartermaster to the regiment on promotion.

45th Native Infantry—Regimental Order, dated the 25th April last, making the following temporary arrangements, owing to Lieutenant T. F. Stillwell having rejoined:—

Lieutenant T. F. Stillwell, Quartermaster, to officiate as Adjutant.

Lieutenant A. J. Corse-Scott, 2nd Wing Subaltern, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern and Quartermaster, in addition to his other duties.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, June 17.)

The following temporary promotions are made during the period Major F. A. Fenton officiates as Commissioner of the Nagpore Division:—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. F. Waddington, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd class, to be offg. Depy. Commr., 1st class.

Lieut.-Col. J. Ashburner, Depy. Commr., 3rd class, to be offg. Depy. Commr., 2nd class.

Capt. A. Bloomfield, Depy. Commr., 4th class, to be offg. Depy. Commr., 3rd class.

Sergt. G. Treadway, Overseer P. W. Dept., is transferred from the Eastern Div. to the Jubbulpore Circle.

Mr. R. F. Stein, Assist. Engr. P. W. Dept., is transferred from the Nagpore Div. to the Jubbulpore Circle.

Consequent on the departure to Europe on furlough of Mr. W. Tyndall, Exec. Engr., Mr. F. J. Johnstone, Exec. Engr., is transferred from the Sangor to the Jubbulpore Division.

Mr. F. Fitzjames, Exec. Engr., Sangor Road Div., is appointed to the charge of the Sangor Div, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement.

The following promotions and appointments are made, consequent on the transfer of Mr. Atkinson to the Upper Godavery as offg. Dist. Supt. of Police:—

Mr. Hurst, 2nd class Inspr., to be Railway Inspr. in Nimar.

4th class Inspr, Mr. Duncan, to be 3rd class.

5th class Inspr. Mr. Henriques, to be 4th class, vice Mr. Duncan.

Railway Police Constable Ward to be 5th class Inspr., vice Mr. Henriques, and is posted to the Nimar Dist.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

Mr. C. R. Lindsay, Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 21st June 1871, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Surgeon J. C. Annesley, Civil Surgeon, Shahpore, received charge as Superintendent of the jail at that place from Captain E. D. Corbyn on the 1st June 1871.

Honorary Assistant-Surgeon R. J. Quinnell, M.D., in civil medical charge of Gujerat, is appointed Superintendent of the jail at that station, with effect from the 20th May 1871.

Mr. E. W. Trotter, Assistant Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, has obtained three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 15th June 1871, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

Mr. R. W. Trafford, Assistant Commissioner, Lahore, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 19th August 1871, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Major F. J. Millar, officiating Deputy Commissioner, Muzaffergurh, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Syalkote, as a temporary arrangement.

Mr. G. Smith, Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from the Shahpore to the Kangra district.

Mr. G. F. Taylor, officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, is transferred from the Rohtuk to the Delhi district during the absence of Mr. R. S. Bruere.

Mr. M. Moore, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months, with effect from the 31st May.

Mr. A. C. Plowden is to officiate as an Assistant District Superintendent of Police on Rs. 500, vice Mr. M. Morris, with effect from the 31st May.

The services of Mr. D. M. Chalmers, Accountant 4th grade, 2nd Division, Lahore and Peshawur Road, are dispensed with.

Captain C. H. T. Marshal, Assistant Commissioner, received charge of the Ferozepore Treasury from Mr. G. Knox, officiating Deputy Commissioner, on the 1st June 1871.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVAL.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
20	Pearl (s)	Baldwin	Cochin, June 13.

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Index	Kerr	Bremen.
	Dilharee	Bissel	London via Madras.
	Ellora (s)	Hector	Aden and Suez.
	Himalaya (s)	Atkinson	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Sikh, Andrew, to Galle.

Ship Persia, Ellison, to Liverpool.

Ship British Consul, Raymond, to Liverpool.

The ship Nonpareil, to New York, began to load yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—20TH JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Brussels (s), 1 parcel yellow metal sheets, S Mooljee; 4 dozen bottles port wine, J Jehangier.

FROM LONDON.

Haddon Hall, 99 cases cilmanstore, 10 cases currants, 6 cases Windsor soap, 2 casks ink, 1 case hosiery, 3 casks black ink, and 1 case f. oliscap paper, H E H T Momed & Co.

British Nation, 24 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Sir John Lawrence, 24 cases cognac, Cutler, Palmer & Co.

Milwell, 101 cases beer, F Framjee & Co.

FROM SUEZ.

Persia (s), 65 cases stationery, Giovannani and Guerrieri.

DAILY EXPORTS.—20TH JUNE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Evelyn, 155 bales cotton, S Mooljee.

British Consul 250 bags linseed, W Nicol & Co.

Elizabeth Ey, 29 bales cotton, C Metha.

Cavour, 90 bales cotton, R Ramputab.

Charles Bal, 120 bales cotton, H Manuckram; 2,400 bundles coir yarn, S Vagjee.

Stornoway, 158 bales cotton, H B Touche & Co; 500 bundles galls, K Veerjee.

Mary Stenhouse, 200 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co; 200 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co; 40 bales cotton, L Khimjee & Co; 250 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

Persia (s), 66 bales wool, M Ludha; 1 bale wool, L Dewsee; 13 bales wool, D Ruttonsee; 50 bales cotton, H B Touche & Co; 50 bales cotton, K Petamber & Co.

Erminta, 900 bundles galls, S Vagjee; 106 bales cotton, K Hurmookroy.

Sir Charles Napier, 250 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes & Co.

Children, 120 bales cotton, A Blaschek & Co.

Morning Light, 25 bales wool, N Runchordass; 18 bales cotton, M Ralhur; 71 bales cotton, N Jewraz.

Royal Adelaide, 108 bales cotton, V Manchund; 45 bales cotton, J. Goculdass.

Quorn, 99 bales cotton, M Motecchund.

Queen of the Lake, 38 bales cotton, C Ludha; 32 bales cotton, N. Verjee.

Compta, 190 bundles horns, J Ludhanee & Co.

Flying Venus, 16 pieces old chain iron, S Hunsraz.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persia (s), 100 bales cotton, Kunkler, Preiswreck & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

City of Brussels (s), 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia (s), 103 bales cotton, H B Touche & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Orissa (s), 14 chests M opium, H E Ellia; 33 chests M opium, E Ebram; 8 chests M opium, E Noordin & Co; 11 chests M opium, H Jeggunath; 100 chests M opium, David Sassoon & Co; 15 chests M opium, R Eduljee; 9 chests M opium, H E Esmail & Co; 9 bundles horns, C Ebram; 20 chests M opium, T S ttaram; 15 chests M opium, R Dhunjeeshaw; 38 chests M opium, N Jurawur; 9 chests M opium, S Ramchunder; 9 chests M opium, S Gunesdass.

Annie Henderson, 25 bales white twist, R Alladinbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Orissa (s), 76 chests M opium, R Eduljee; 10 chests M opium, J Kesunram; 11 chests M opium, A Burjorjee Mody; 73 chests, M opium, G Sunghanee; 17 chests M opium, T Sittaram; 17 chests M opium, R Dhunjeeshaw; 1½ chest M opium, L Lallchund; 1 chest M opium, S Khetsidass; 9 chests M opium, S Bhoye.

FOR PENANG

Orissa (s), 5 boxes silver coins, J Senjee.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 20th June, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 80, barometer 29·88, rainfall 18 cents.

CANNANORE, 20th June, 10 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-west, thermometer 76, barometer 30·000, rainfall 17 cents.

MANGALORE, 20th June, 11 A.M.—Weather rainy, thermometer 81, rainfall 67 cents.

TUTICORIN, 20th June, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west, thermometer 88, barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 20th June, 12 noon.—Weather clear, wind south, thermometer 86, rainfall 1 inch 19 cents.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

BADCOCK—June 15th, at Jubbulpore, the wife of Lieutenant A. R. Badcock, of a son.

NEWNHAM—June 15th, at Fyzabad, the wife of E. G. Newnham, Esq., Captain, 17th Bengal Cavalry, of a son.

WALKER—June 18th at Allahabad, the wife of Mr. W. K. Walker, Traffic Inspector, East Indian Railway, of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department" *Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21, 1871.

AN esteemed correspondent, whose brief letter we printed in yesterday's *Gazette*, suggests that we have made a slip in comparing the Indian with the English land-tax, because, he says, the land revenue taken by the State in this country is merely the rent which in England would be paid to the private proprietor. Now, we maintain that from the beginning the land revenue has been a tax and nothing more. In tracing society to its origin, we find that property in land must have belonged first of all to the individual, then to the family, then to the village community; and that the claim of the State came last of all, and must be regarded as different in kind from all the rest. To support the theory that the land of a country belongs by natural right to the State, we must assume that the State is a mysterious entity which existed from the very beginning of things, instead of being merely the form in which a people that has already made considerable progress in civilization organizes itself for united action. Is there any instance on record in which the State has acquired a title to all the landed property of a country except by conquest or such tricks of usury as Joseph practised on behalf of his master Pharaoh in Egypt? The village communities of India, when they began to feel the want of a central, national, Government, or were forced to submit to the rule of an absolute monarch, did not, and could not, convey to the State their own rights of property. They simply agreed to pay a tax in order to get permission to cultivate their fields in peace, and to be relieved of duties of administration which could be better performed by one controlling power. When the English succeeded the native rulers of India, although the revenue, as must naturally be the case in an agricultural country, was chiefly derived from the land, there was no pretence that the non-agricultural classes had the privilege of being excused from taxation on account of the possession by Government of a great landed estate belonging to the whole people. The duty of both town and country to contribute to the support of the general administration was fully recognized; and the taxes on traders had almost as long a prescription as the taxes on land. The policy of the East India Company at first was to win popularity by reducing taxation; but it always favoured its own friends in the great commercial towns rather than the cultivators in the interior; and, while it sanctioned the remission of direct taxes on traders throughout India, it looked with no friendly eye on the efforts of English statesmen to free the land from the exhausting monopoly of State-landlordism. When, however, high assessments went on steadily producing their inevitable effects, by throwing land out of cultivation, causing frequent famines, and keeping the tillers of the ground in the lowest state of wretchedness, the Company took alarm, and determined to try what could be done by lowering its claim to a share of the produce of every field. The Bombay settlement was the choicest fruit of this new policy; and, providentially helped by an altogether unprecedented rise in the demand for the principal articles of produce of Western India, it has in the last thirty years changed the whole face of the country.

But, meanwhile, the work of Government grew more costly; all sorts of new ways were invented for the unlimited employment of public money; and the State, having abandoned the revenues it used to derive from the towns, and being frightened by popular clamour into renouncing its scheme of reimposing direct taxation on the commercial and professional classes, found itself under the necessity, in order to meet fresh "exigencies," of squeezing something more out of the uncomplaining ryot. To make this policy look less odious, Indian civilians have of late years industriously preached the dogma of modern political economy, that the rent of land is the produce of no man's capital or labour, and must therefore have been designed by Providence to form the revenue of the State—as if Providence created a State with its Public Works and other Departments ready made, and did not leave men to gather the fruits of their toil, including rent, unmolested by Government officials, for centuries before anything so highly artificial as a State was called into being. Ricardo's definition of rent, as the surplus over the produce of the least fertile land in cultivation, is not yet accepted as satisfactory by all political economists—Thorold Rogers, for instance, in his edition of the "Wealth of Nations," renounces it altogether—and, though the logical proof of its correctness may be provokingly complete, it is not an easy thing to convince oneself by observation that land anywhere yields anything beyond a legitimate profit on the labour and capital invested in it. If the cultivation of the land were always so excessively profitable, landed proprietors would keep the same estates in their families for centuries; yet we see them even in England, where the land is tied up by artificial bonds in the possession of a few families, and that the transfer of great estates is a rare event, continually renewing their wealth by intermarriage with trading families, so that there are now few patrician families dating further back than the sixteenth century. Improvidence is common enough in all classes, so that the owners of land would, if this rent of Ricardo's discovering were really very valuable, be able easily to distance all competitors; but, as we know, it is in trade that immense fortunes are made, and we therefore come to the conclusion that the theoretical rent of land is not of sufficient importance to render landholders justly liable to taxation which is not imposed on other classes of the community. But Ricardo's doctrine is so eminently convenient for Anglo-Indian civilians, who wish to save themselves trouble (for we do not believe that they consciously oppose a tax on all incomes, merely because it cuts down their own salaries), that you will find them nearly all prepared with stock quotations from Mill and Ricardo to garnish the lectures on political economy in which they try to teach you that all-bounteous Heaven has, by reserving the rent of the land in India for the State, allowed the people of this country to go quite untaxed. So contagious is this politico-economical disease that even men of original thought and great knowledge cannot avoid catching it. It has been pointed out to us that Mr. Knight is, after all, not in the wrong in speaking of Sir G. Wingate as an opponent of a permanent settlement; for, though that able officer never directly retracted the opinion in favour of such a settlement which we quoted a few days ago, he told the Colonisation Committee in 1858 that he would not go beyond a thirty years' lease, because he could not see how the Indian Government was to increase its revenue if it abandoned its right to raise the rent. So fatally are men's minds warped by the prejudices of the class to which they belong! Though no one could have stated the arguments in favour of a permanent settlement more forcibly than Wingate himself did, he allowed himself to be persuaded that the excessive taxation of a single class is perfectly justifiable, if only it be called by the name of rent.

The idea of rent, then, as it is now understood, is an entirely modern conception; and we would point out to our correspondent, that, whether it be sound or not, so far as regards the improvement of the land and the welfare of the agricultural class the fancied opposition of the two terms—land rent and land tax—is merely a distinction without a difference. By whatever name it may be called, the sum taken by the State from the landowners or occupiers represents so much abstracted from the fund that ought to be employed in making agriculture more skilful and productive. In France, Prussia, Switzerland, or America, the Indian ryot would be transformed into a freeholder, with what happy results to himself and to his country may be gathered from the glowing pages of every writer who has described the condition of peasant proprietors. In England, he would be probably a farmer under a superior holder. But the rent he would in that case pay would be paid to a landlord residing on the estate, conversant with all its wants, and spending money freely not only in permanent improvements but in the employment of labour. We have seen lately how they deal at home with absentee landlords who carry their rents to foreign countries, and neglect all the duties they owe to their property; and the Indian Government is a far worse landlord than the wildest Irish squire who ever threw away a fortune in dissipation in the streets of London or Paris. What return does the land get for the twenty millions it pays to the State? If this money is rent, then, the final cause of rent being the necessity of having a fund to make good the wear and tear of the land, the State should do a great deal more than spend one-third of this amount—and that through the ruinously expensive agency of the P. W. Department—in constructing communications which are at least as much for the advantage of the towns as for that of the country. We doubt if the Indian Government really does much more for the cultivator than any other Government does, which, without possessing a special land revenue, builds roads and railways to be paid for out of general taxation; and our main reason for advocating a permanent settlement is that we believe real agricultural improvements can never be effectively carried out except by means of individual enterprise. We trust we have now shown our correspondent that we were not so far wrong as he fancied in drawing a contrast between the English land tax of three millions out of seventy and the Indian land tax of twenty millions out of fifty. What proportion the land revenue of this country bears to the whole produce of the land is a question we must reserve for consideration in another article.

WE publish in another column some Resolutions on which it is intended to base a Municipal Reform Bill. The proposal to establish a small Town Council, which should be wholly or partially representative, has had our support for the last seven years; it was, indeed, brought forward in this journal at least a year before Act II. of 1865 was passed. We are, therefore, favourable to Mr. Forbes's resolutions; but we should like to know what Mr. Forbes intends to do with the Municipal Commissioner, whom he appears to have forgotten altogether, for he makes no mention of him. We do not think it is desirable, even if it were practicable, to upset Mr. Crawford; and the Reform Bill has no chance of success unless the Commissioner be on the side of the Reformers.

THE Nynee Tal lake is again partially discoloured by infusoria.

SIR GEORGE COUPER, Chief Commissioner of Oude, recently held a durbar at Lucknow.

Two companies of the 1st N. I. left Agra on Tuesday, last week, for the Ulwar State.

THE head quarters of the Madras Government will be established at Ootacamund from the 25th July.

THE HONORABLE LADY SPENCER will receive visitors every Monday evening from 5 to 7 o'clock.

THE Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors of Bengal have memorialized the local Government for such an increase of pay as shall place them on an equal footing with the officers of the Bengal Police.

THERE is, the "Pioneer" hears, a probability of the Artillery being permanently withdrawn from Jubbulpore. In this case we presume the costly barracks will be let to "the mole and the bat" at a nominal rent. They are too far from the station to be of any use for civil purposes.

IT is rumoured that the periods of Indian service are about to be lengthened, in order that the great cost of relieving troops from England may in some degree be lessened. Regiments of infantry will henceforth, it is said, remain for 12 instead of 10 years, and cavalry corps for 15 instead of 12.

THE "Pioneer" mentions that a spare bungalow belonging to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, situate between Jokhye and Umdarrah stations on the Jubbulpore line, was struck by lightning some days ago. A shepherd and seven or eight head of cattle had taken shelter in the bungalow; they were one and all killed, and the bungalow, a tiled one, was completely burned.

AT a District Court Martial, assembled at Hazareebaugh, on Monday, 15th May, 2nd class Assistant Apothecary James Lovell, of the Subordinate Medical Department, and attached to the 63rd Regiment, was arraigned on the following charge:—With conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in having, at Hazareebaugh, on the 6th April 1871, been drunk when on duty for the week. The Court found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service. The sentence was approved and confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

THE Right Hon. the Governor General in Council notifies that in all cases of a subaltern of a native battery falling into the temporary command, when the permanent commandant is absent on leave, as he receives no additional remuneration for the charge of the battery, he shall be permitted to recover by a contingent bill in the usual way any sums he may actually expend in the office establishment, stationery, &c., provided that in the aggregate the sum so drawn do not exceed the allowance of Rs. 20 a month formerly allowed in company for stationery and repair of arms, &c.

THE officers of certain native infantry regiments in the Bengal Presidency have complained to a contemporary that they do not receive their pay until it is long overdue. This, it is said, is owing to an official arrangement which provides that no pay can be issued to officers or men until the pay lists of the whole regiment, however scattered in detachments it may be, are received at head quarters. For instance, the papers of the wing of the 22nd N. I. at Barrackpore have to go to Dacca, and there wait until those of the rest of the regiment have been received, and then to return to Calcutta before the pay office will disburse any pay.

THE "Mofussilite" has the following—"*On dit* recently the Hon'ble F. S. Chapman, on returning to Bombay, had his travelling allowance refused by Mr. Trevor, the Examiner of Claims, and that gentleman was informed that, unless full explanation was given of the distance travelled, he should not be allowed the amount he claimed. The honorable gentleman was also informed that the Claims Department had no right to assume that his honor or veracity was greater than that of any other claimant; and that if he thought so, he should apply to the Government of India for a special dispensation. Under Mr. Trevor, the Claims Department is certainly getting courteous. This to a Councillor of the Supreme Legislative Council!"

CONSIDERABLE comment, we are told by the "Poona Observer," has been made, in military circles especially, on the very unusual manner in which the war medals for the Mutiny were delivered to the officers and men of H.M.'s 9th Regiment N. I. on Saturday morning last. "It has hitherto," says our contemporary, "been the invariable custom in the Bombay Presidency to present these decorations (emblems of bravery and daring active service) in the most public and ostentatious manner possible, as a national recognition of the services of those men who have fought for England's Queen and England's honour. It was then,

in the respective notes. The Court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,300 with interest, costs, and speedy execution.

GUNNOO SUNTOOSHEE VS. DYAL MENTHA AND THREE OTHERS.

Mr. Marriott, instructed by Mr. Abrahams, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Scoble, instructed by Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, appeared for two of the defendants, Hurry Muthoora and Oomersey Muthoora, who had put in a written statement contesting partnership with the other two defendants.

The Judge suggested whether the case was not one, properly speaking, for the long cause list.

Mr. Marriott—We elect to strike out the two defendants for whom my learned friend appears, and proceed against the other two, one of whom appears and admits the claim.

Mr. Scoble—My clients' names must be struck out with costs.

The Judge allowed the costs of Mr. Scoble's clients. Dyal Muthoora, the first defendant, appeared in person and admitted the debt. Service on Muthoora Veerjee, the fourth defendant, the father of the other three, was shewn to have been effected in the territory of the Rao of Cutch. The plaintiff was called to prove his claim. He claimed Rs. 5,000 on an account adjusted on the 25th October 1870, and signed by Dyal Muthoora, the man who admitted the debt, and who was at the time trading in partnership with the other persons. Plaintiff also claimed interest on the amount. The Court gave a verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 5,136 against two of the defendants, with further interest and costs.

THE following short causes were disposed of yesterday in the High Court before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

Messrs. Hormusjee Bomanjee Touche and Co. sued Doongersey Kessowjee and others to recover Rs. 3,709, being the balance of an adjusted account. Mr. Starling appeared for the plaintiffs; the defendant did not appear. The case was proved, and his Lordship gave judgment for the amount with interest and costs and speedy execution.

Mr. Thomas Grieve Young sued Tejpal Soorjee to recover Rs. 3,060, amount due for the sale of alum, &c. There was a dispute as to the quantity delivered. The defendant refused to accept delivery of the goods, and they were sold by auction. The action was to recover the difference between the contract price and the price at which they were sold. Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiff; the Hon'ble the Advocate General for the defendant. After some discussion his Lordship ordered the case to be brought on the long cause list.

PROPOSED REFORM OF THE MUNICIPALITY.

THE following papers have been forwarded to us for publication:—

To the Clerk of the Peace of the Justices of Bombay.

Sir,—We have the honour to enclose a copy of proposed resolutions to be brought forward at a meeting of the Bench of Justices within seven days from date hereof, and we shall be obliged if you will arrange with the Chairman for this meeting to take place at the Town Hall on Wednesday, the 28th instant, as Tuesday is mail day.—We have, &c.,

(Signed) J. A. FORBES.
G. F. HENEY.
J. M. SLEATER.
J. TAYLOR.
G. F. REMINGTON.

Bombay, 19th June 1871.

PROPOSED RESOLUTIONS BY J. A. FORBES, Esq., J.P.

RESOLUTION I.

As Act No. II. of 1865 is found inexpedient and insufficient for the full and proper management of the city of Bombay and for the perfect conservancy and improvement thereof, it is proposed that the following alterations in the said Act be made.

That in lieu and in substitution of clause 11 of said Act, whereby the entire executive power and responsibility is vested in one Commissioner appointed by the Governor in Council in terms of said clause 11, the following be enacted:—

That the said entire executive power and responsibility for the purposes of the new proposed Act be vested in a "Town Council" of sixteen members, six to be nominated and appointed by Government, six by majority of the votes of the Bench of Justices, and four to be especially elected by householders (or occupiers to the amount of Rs. 25 per month rent), it not being necessary for the last-mentioned class of members to be Justices of the Peace. The Council to be designated "The Town Council of Bombay," to be presided over by the Chairman of the Bench of Justices. The said Town Council shall be provided with a Secretary who shall receive such allowances out of the municipal fund.

Funds to be raised under this proposed Act, as shall from time to time be fixed by the Town Council of Bombay, provided that the said salary shall not exceed Rs. 1,500 per month.

RESOLUTION II.

That all the powers which by Act II. of 1865 are vested in the Municipal Commissioner for the time being be vested in the said "Town Council of Bombay," subject, as in such cases provided by the said last-mentioned Act, to the sanction of the Bench of Justices.

RESOLUTION III.

And whereas by the present Bombay Municipal Act No. II. of 1865, the power of nominating all subordinate officers and servants for the purposes of the said Act is vested in the said Commissioner, with the exception of the Controller of Municipal Accounts, the Executive Engineer, and the Health Officer, be it now enacted—

That such power be vested in the Town Council of Bombay to the extent of Rs. 500 per month, and when the salary of any assistant or subordinate officer shall exceed the sum of Rs. 500 per month, in such case the assent of the Bench of Justices shall be obtained.

That as regards the said Controller of Municipal Accounts, Executive Engineer, and Health Officer, whose appointments hitherto have been subject to the sanction of the Governor in Council—

That the said officers if found necessary under this revised Act shall henceforth be selected, nominated, and appointed by the said Town Council of Bombay, subject to the Bench of Justices.

That as regards their pay and allowances under the new administration of municipal affairs it may be become necessary to revise their salaries, it is hereby requested that their remuneration be fixed by the said Town Council of Bombay, subject to the sanction of H. M.'s Bench of Justices of Bombay.

J. A. FORBES, J.P.

Bombay, 19th June 1871.

No. 88 OF 1871.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, enclosing copies of resolutions proposed to be brought forward at a meeting of the Justices, which you requested might be fixed for the 28th instant:—and in reply I have to inform you that, under section 23 Act II. of 1865, it is necessary that at least seven clear days' notice of such meeting should be given by advertisement in the *Government Gazette* and certain daily papers. As the next issue of the *Government Gazette* will not be published until Thursday next, the 22nd instant, the notice requisite for a meeting on the 28th instant cannot be given, and I have therefore to request you to choose a subsequent date.—I have the honour, &c.,

(Signed) L. CRAWFORD,
Acting Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

To
J. A. FORBES, Esq., Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Capt. G. F. HENEY, P. & O. Company.
J. M. SLEATER, Esq., B. B. & C. I. Railway.
JAMES TAYLOR, Esq., Chamber of Commerce.
G. F. REMINGTON, Esq.

Bombay, 20th June 1870.

To the Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay,

Sir,—We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this date, and as the meeting cannot be held on Wednesday, the 28th instant, we have now the honour to request that a notice may be inserted in the *Government Gazette* of 22nd instant, calling a meeting to be held on Friday, the 30th idem.—We have the honour to be, &c.,

J. A. FORBES, and others.

Bombay, 20th June 1871.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 12th June, to Saturday, 17th June 1871.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	6,344	4	0
House Rate	3,132	2	1
Police Rate	1,790	11	10
Lighting do.	1,790	11	11
Water do.	11,792	11	4
Halalcore Cess	1, 82	15	11
Market Fees	17,474	1	6
Fees thro' Police Commissioner, including Liquor Licences, &c.	389	4	0
Miscellaneous Fees	1,0:3	11	10
Fines and Penalties	440	10	0
Town Duties	7,619	4	2
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	1,500	0	0
Total Rs.....	54,740	10	7

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

THE BARODA JEWEL CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As we consider that your paper of to-day contains a report of the motion made yesterday in the Baroda jewel case, which is incomplete and incorrect, we request the favour of your inserting this letter in your paper, in order that the matter may be set right. We did not see any Reporter belonging to your establishment in Court when the motion was heard, and therefore conclude that the report has either been given to you by some one interested in the case, or that it has been drawn up from materials furnished by some one interested in the case.

The motion was made for the purpose of getting finally settled the order of the 17th of March 1871, which was not drawn up by the Prothonotary, because the parties differed as to the terms in which it should be drawn, one side insisting and the other (the defendants in jail) denying that it was part of the order that the Prothonotary should write to the Resident at Baroda, asking him to obtain from His Highness the Gaekwar, and to send by a special messenger to the Prothonotary the books of account of the defendants in jail; and that the said defendants' solicitors should, on such letter of the Prothonotary, endorse their consent to the books being so obtained and delivered up, and that on arrival the books should be deposited with the Commissioner, Mr. FOX, and inspected by all parties.

Instead of the motion being refused yesterday, as mentioned in your said report, the same was entertained, and the order was settled in effect as follows.

The recital of the motion in the order was to be framed in the terms of the notice of that motion, and the ordering part of the order was simply to refuse the said motion of 17th March 1871, with costs, in favour of the plaintiff, and to reserve the costs of the defendants Bhaeechund and Ameechund until the making of a similar motion by the defendants in jail within three months, and if no such motion was made, then to direct the costs so reserved to be paid to Bhaeechund and Ameechund, and to give to the defendants liberty to use on any future motion the affidavits made by them on their motion which ended in the order of 17th March.

The direction which the plaintiff insisted on as to writing and sending for the books and the deposit and inspection thereof was struck out.

It is but fair to add that the defendant Ghellabhoy was ordered to pay to the plaintiff and to defendants Bhaeechund and Ameechund their costs of this motion.

The letter of Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop, of which you publish a copy in the report, was not read in Court, and we think it is not quite fair to publish a letter which was not read or referred to in Court without publishing the reply to it.—Yours truly,

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Solicitors to Ghellabhoy Himchund.

Bombay, 17th June.

*** The report of the motion, which was written out from counsel's brief, may be incomplete; but it is not shewn satisfactorily that it was incorrect in any material part. The motion, as endorsed on the brief, was worded thus—"Brief for the plaintiff to appear on the motion of the defendant Ghellabhoy Hemchund to speak to the minutes of the draft order of the 17th March last; and for an order to deposit books." The minutes of the draft order were doubtless spoken to; but counsel's note as to the result of the application is in these words—"Let this application be refused with costs." ED. *B. G.*

THE STATUTE OF LIMITATION.

THE other day before the full Court, consisting of the First Judge and Judge Spencer, a question was argued at the Small Causes Court as to what was the length of the statutory law that would apply to the claim of a mehta, or a person who carried out the general orders of his master and did such business as he directed. In the original investigation of the case, Judge Spencer held that his claim was barred by the lapse of one year. Mr. Nusserwanjee, on behalf of the plaintiff, now argued contra. He urged that the words, "wages of servants, artizans or laborers," occurring in clause 2, section 1, of the Limitation Act (XIV. of 1859) did apply to menial or domestic servants only; and that his client's claim was governed by clause 9, under which three years' bar applies. In support of his argument he referred to the New Limitation Act of 1871, which he styled as a digest of upwards of one thousand cases decided under the Limitation Act of 1859; wherein under the head of second schedule, section 7, the said clause 2 is worded, "The wages of a domestic servant, artizan, or laborer." He further contended that the context of the words "artizan and laborer" would warrant a three years,' and not one year's bar. In further support of his argument that his client's claim was not barred by the lapse of one year, he cited the case of Vitto Gopal Ghose vs. A. B. Mackintosh, reported in vol. 6 of the Calcutta Weekly Reporter, Civil Rulings, p. 11; and also the case of Arun Chandra Mundal vs. Ramanath, which was a case referred in August 1868 from the Small Cause Court of Midnapore to the High Court of Calcutta, reported in the first volume of the Bengal Law Reports, p. 20, under the chapter of "short notes of cases." In the first case, the action was to recover wages by a mooktyar, and in the second by a tehsildar or collector of rent. In both these cases the Calcutta High Court ruled that the claim was governed by clause 9, and was consequently not barred by the lapse of one year only, but required three years to be extinguished.

Mr. Hormusjee, for the defendant, after dwelling upon the meaning of the word mooktyar as occurring in the case of Vitto Gopal, submitted that it was not safe to prefix the word "domestic or menial" to the words "servant, artizan or labourer" under clause 2, sec. 1, (XIV. of 1859). He submitted that the Legislature, when they required to confine their meaning to domestic servants, have very distinctly expressed themselves as in para. 281 of the Indian Succession Act of 1865, which runs as follows:—"Wages due for services rendered to the deceased within three months next preceding his death by any labourer, artizan, or *domestic* servant, are next to be paid, and then the other debts of the deceased."

The Full Court, after listening with patience to arguments and analogies on both sides, upheld the former judgment.

PORTUGUESE INDIA.

[FROM A NATIVE CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW GOA, JUNE 10.

WHILST I am engaged in writing this, drip, drip, drip, smoothly comes down the rain, without any appreciable interruption; old Sol has preserved himself thoroughly enshrouded within his silvery domains; violent gusts of wind blow furiously from the south and south-west, to the incredible annoyance of everybody, and this state of things has continued for the last five or six days successively. Prior to that period we have had the misfortune to suffer heat of such an intolerable character, that you could scarcely be able to form an idea of the annoyances we have endured. Suffice it to say that I never, for the whole of last month, retired to bed without a fan wherewith to air myself, until, when past midnight, friendly Morpheus used to surprise me in my endeavours to court his inestimable blessings and lull me down to sleep in his care-despising and inviting arms. Should even for the space of five minutes the working of the fan be discontinued, there was the too evident certainty of one's literally swimming in perspiration staring one in the face.

The greater portion of the *elite* of our society, who, driven by the intolerable heat of the season, had sought and availed themselves of the advantages consequent upon a residence at the numerous watering-places, which the inhabitants of these territories have the good fortune of possessing, have returned to their homes in the capital, owing to the copious showers of rain we are now blessed with, whilst others are on the way. His Excellency the Governor, with his Staff, is still residing at his sumptuous palace at the Cape. This spacious edifice (which was formerly a convent,) standing majestically on the heights of a promontory, situated to the extreme west of the capital, and where the purest sea-breezes could be deliciously enjoyed amidst the melancholy solitude and pleasing picturesqueness of scene which the locality possesses, proves itself to be the most desirable residence for His Excellency to spend the hottest and most disagreeable months of the year, and which is the veritable Mahableshwar of the rulers of these flourishing territories.

I am given to understand, on reliable authority, that Dr. S. A. de Carvallo, Vice-Consul for Portugal at your city, has solicited permission to resign the important post which he at present occupies; but I am dubious whether his wishes would be acceded to, judging from the excellent manner in which he has always performed the delicate and important duties appertaining to his post. In the event of his resignation being accepted, owing to uncontrollable circumstances on the part of the worthy doctor, all I would wish for is that his mantle may fall on an intelligent and influential successor, and thus the right man be put in the right place.

It is some little time that Lieutenant Frederico Assa de Costello-Branco, of the Engineer corps, has returned to the capital, after accomplishing successfully his labours in connection with some little dispute which existed for some time between the British and Portuguese Governments, with reference to the boundary of the latter Government on their frontiers to the southern or the Canara side. I understand that this talented young officer, after duly measuring and otherwise ascertaining the limits of the frontiers of each, has succeeded in resuming for his Government a square league of land, which the British had hitherto assumed and joined to their frontier, whether wantonly, or through mistake, I do not possess the means of judging. At any rate, I hope that this vexed question of boundary has been finally and once for all settled to mutual satisfaction.

Lusus Naturæ.—A few days since, in the parish of Anjuna, in the district of Bardez, a Christian woman belonging to the agricultural class gave birth to a monster, which is a rare freak of nature, and has justly attracted the admiration of all those who have visited the said village, with a view to an ocular examination of the strange creature which came into being, doubtless, amidst many an anxiety of the fond and expectant mother. This surprising being was one entire piece or block of flesh and bones from the navel downwards, and completely two from the navel upwards—having two heads, four hands, four eyes, two noses, four ears, and so forth. On the occasion of the poor mother giving birth to this monster, it is said that she was in such a sad plight as had to call in the assistance of Doctor Joao Manual de Souza, a resident of the same village, who, without having had recourse to surgical instruments, acted with much zeal, experience and skill in this unfortunate business. The creature lived but only a few days, to the great satisfaction and peace of mind of the unlucky mother and the whole family. But had the monster lived any length of time and been exposed to public view in an *extempore* exhibition in a city like Bombay, I think it would have made a fortune for those who called it into existence. Providence, however, has disposed thereof, doubtless, for the good of all concerned.

The *Government Gazette of the States of (Portuguese) India* continues publishing the report of a Commission nominated by Government for the purpose of instituting minute and searching enquiries into the present condition of the Forest Department, denominated here the "Administration of the National Forests," and devising the most efficacious measures with a view to their rapid improvement. The report which I have attentively gone through is a voluminous one, and the subject treated in a thorough and masterly manner. From the same report, as far as has been published, I observe that the number of trees in the Government forests situated in the four provinces of Pernem, Tatary, Embarbacem, and Canacona, is put down at eighty-three lacs eleven thousand nine hundred and fifty-five rupees, and the value thereof, calculating at the best computation of three, and at times four trees per rupee, on an average, is estimated at twenty six lacs fifty-four thousand and fifty-nine rupees. According to the opinion of persons competent to judge in the matter, our forests may safely be said to be worth any time about forty lacs of rupees. The endeavours of our noble Governor, backed ably by the valuable counsels of our worthy Port Secretary, to improve the present deteriorating condition of the State forests, are worthy of all praise, and I wish His Excellency all the success which he desires in this as well as the numerous other improvements inaugurated by him in the government of the territories confided by Providence to his charge.

It is but seldom that in these territories baptisms of Hindoos and Mussulmans take place, but when such an event does fortunately occur, it is made universally the occasion of extraordinary pomp and magnificence but rarely observed in these parts. Such an event occurred but a few days since. An entire Mahomedan family, residents of Sawantwaree, was received within the pale of the Catholic Church at Calangute, a village in the district of Bardez. The children were baptized a few days ago, and a day was appointed for the conversion of their parents, named respectively Shaik Oosman and Hajira Bee, and it is owing to the incessant endeavours of a resident of the said village, named Augusto de Braganza Mascarenhas, that these consummations so devoutly to be wished for have been brought about. Early on the morning of the appointed day, the quiet little village of Calangute, pleasantly situated on the sea-shore, presented the scene of great enthusiasm and a popular feast. The entire village seemed to have offered itself with heart and soul on the extraordinary occasion. Some with dazzling money, others with beautiful flowers, one here with variegated damask and pieces of handkerchieves, the other there with wax-candles, clothing and artificial articles of a great variety, the clergy with their sermons and masses, the music with its delightful harmony, all and every one, in fact, from the greatest to the least, amongst the honest population, appeared inclined to assist in celebrating with becoming pomp and solemnity the baptism of this fortunate and happy-looking pair, as well as the feast of the Invention of the Cross, annually solemnized by a member of the same family, through whose efforts these baptisms were so successfully effected. The church, which was suffocatingly overcrowded, had been handsomely decorated for the occasion. The Rev. Rozario de Mello, one of the members of the Ecclesiastical Council, then, in presence of a large concourse of people, administered the baptismal ceremony, and bestowed the nuptial blessing on the neophytes, who were married in conformity with the rite imposed by the religion they have espoused. The baptized couple, followed, literally, by the torrents of people of all ages and classes, afterwards proceeded to the Chapel of the Holy Cross, and a magnificent procession it proved itself to be. Triumphal arches, wholly covered over with flowers of a thousand dazzling hues, had been erected at a little distance from each other, and whenever each was entered into by the happy pair but just baptized, balls and nosegays of flowers were thrown on them by handsome little children with sweet joyful faces, elegantly dressed like angels, with wings and all the other paraphernalia appertaining to celestial denizens, holding in their chubby little hands salvers of silver containing flowers. In this chapel Mass being celebrated and the feast duly solemnized, each one returned to his or her home, bearing on the face the impress of genuine pleasure and satisfaction, derived from the delightful spectacle witnessed during the day.

I have to record with genuine pleasure the fact that female education is rapidly progressing in various parts of Goa, and I hope, under Providence, that the day is not far distant when each village would boast of possessing a school for the education of its little female population. The examination of the pupils attending the Girls' School established at the capital recently took place. At 10 o'clock precisely a great number of girls, elegantly dressed, filled the hall of the school, and out of the 64 pupils who are on the roll, almost all were present. In addition to the Lady-Professor, Madame Balbina d'Unhão, her husband Lieut. Unhão, and the Delegate of the Board of Inspection, a large number of ladies and gentlemen, including many officers, were present. Amongst the girls examined, eleven held certificates of merit from the Delegate, and distinguished themselves at the examination. There was then exhibited the workmanship of the pupils, such as embroidery, needle and crochet work, &c., which elicited much praise from the spectators. Among the whole, Miss Moura Coutinho, a daughter of Captain M. Coutinho, of the Municipal Guard, shewed the best work, which, by its delicacy and good taste, elicited much eulogium. The exhibition concluded after the girls having been examined in reading, writing, arithmetic, &c. The school is sowing good seed; and, judging from the result of the above examination, it is evident that the Lady-Professor works hard in the general education of her young pupils, although she receives but half the salary of her predecessor; and the public therefore would, no doubt, but be delighted should His Excellency, who is a patron of female education cause, in his goodness, the entire salary of the post to be in future granted to the mistress of this school. In addition to New Goa, Margão and Mapsa possessing each a female school, ably conducted, Doctor J. L. de Loyola, a member of the General Provincial Board and the talented editor of the *India Portugueza*, has proposed to Government the establishment of schools of an identical character in three more of the principal villages (being the sudder stations of districts), and I understand that the Government of the Viscount of St. Januario, which, *unlike* that of his venerable predecessor, is one of *activity, progress, and enlightenment*, has gladly fallen in with so beneficial and desirable a proposal. His Excellency, actuated by these praiseworthy motives, lost no time in at once visiting the residence of the defunct Brigadier Fernando Leite, situated at Ribandar, with a view of ascertaining what alterations and additions the edifice required to convert it into a girls' institution. I shall not fail to let you know of subsequent proceedings adopted into this desirable business, on my becoming acquainted thereof.

An English lady has lately been observed in this yet visiting different localities of interest, with an enquiring and observing spirit. I am informed, on reliable authority, that she is travelling in search of material for a work on the History of the East, which the enlightened lady intends to publish. Had this spirited female visitor the assistance of an able guide and interpreter, thoroughly acquainted with the history and traditions of this beautiful country, I am confident that that portion of her future work containing a description of her visit to Goa, would have possessed an interest which few works of travels and history may be said to create within the mind of the general reader. She would, undoubtedly, have rendered the subject of those pages of her history highly interesting and strikingly beautiful, which had reference to the famous Old City of Goa, which flourished in the seventeenth century, the city of unparalleled splendour, wealth, trade and magnificence, the jewel of the East, concerning which the old and veritable Portuguese proverb is still, with unfeigned sorrow and pain, remembered in this country—

Quem vin Goa,
Nao precisa ver Lisboa.

which, being interpreted in English, means—

He that has seen Goa,
Need not see Lisboa. (Lisbon.)

Messrs. Manoel Constancio & Cortes and Fernandes Pereira da Cunha have, according to a Lisbon journal, been bestowed the Order of Our Lady of the Conception, by His Majesty the King, in recognition of valuable services rendered by these gentlemen, on occasion of the breaking out last year of cholera amongst the population and troops stationed in Timor, which, as your readers may be aware, appertains to the Crown of Portugal.

News from Mozambique, of the latest date, relating to the rebel Bonga, in order to chastise whom, a corps of chosen men, four hundred in number, ably officered and commanded, under the denomination of the "Mozambique Expeditionary Battalion," was here raised and despatched to that country in the year 1868, published in the *Diario de Notitias* of Lisbon, lately received, contains items of some interest. The above journal says:—

Recent correspondence from Mozambique, referring to news from Quilimane, dated the 20th Dec. last, states that the Bonga of Zambezia had despatched an emissary of his to the Captain-mor (chief military authority) of the town of Tete, offering his submission to His Majesty the King of Portugal, from whom he begged for permission to complain against His Majesty's Governors. The correspondence further states that Bonga has been obliged to take such an unusual step, in consequence of his having been placed in an embarrassing position. Owing to the continuance of the campaign, he has been unable to cultivate the extensive land he possesses, and is, in consequence, enduring severely the scarcity of food, sustaining his negroes on different sorts of fruits, for which the latter were deserting him in large numbers, and running away in the direction of lands owned by the neighbouring negro chieftains, and other points where they could be able to obtain better means of livelihood. It appears that Bonga has informed the Government of Mozambique of these matters, and also declared that even his own brother, named Inhansazinga, has shamelessly deserted him, leaving him alone to his fate, and that on the day of the attack directed by him against the fortress of Belchior, (an opulent negro, allied to the Portuguese Government, and proprietor of extensive landed possessions and a large number of slaves,) on the 2nd day of August 1870, Bonga had lost above a hundred men. Our correspondent at Mozambique adds that, in his opinion, all the painful events that have taken place at Massagano are due principally to the errors and deeply-laid plans and designs of the Governors of Tete, that Bonga is not so bad and revengeful as he has been generally painted, and finally that, had there been more common sense and judgment manifested in the matter than actually have been, his total submission to our authority would have been brought about long ere this, without such a dreadful loss of valuable lives, and such an inutil consumption and sad waste of the public money.

THE TANK TRAGEDY.

(From *Lays of Ind*, by ALIPH CHEEM. Bombay: Thacker, Vining.)

Colonel White was over forty;
Jane, his bride, was seventeen;
She was also very naughty,
For she loved a Captain Green!

Colonel White was hale and hearty,—
Men are so at forty-nine;
But he was a solemn party,
And he drank a deal of wine:

Every evening at dinner,
Colonel White would tipple deep,
And that pretty little sinner
Let her Johnny fall asleep;

Then, beyond the dark verandah,
In a shady nook unseen,
She would folly and philander
With the wicked Captain Green.

She would tell her darling Gussy
How that 'sleepy grunting brute'
Called her a disgraceful hussy
When she tried a mild cheroot!

How, when once the corps dramatic
Of the station sought her aid—
Asked her in the 'Dream Ecstatic'
To enact the 'Frenzied Maid'—

He, the monster, in a passion,
Swore he wouldn't let her play—
Said play-going was a fashion
Damnable in every way—

He, for one, had no intention
Men on her their eyes should feast
In a way he wouldn't mention—
("Gussy, wasn't he a beast?")

How he'd not permit her dancing
Any thing but dances square—
Called the rest all 'devil's prancing'—
("Gussy, isn't he a bear?")

How he chid her, when she joked him,
Slapped her, when she didn't heed,
And whenever she provoked him,
Pulled her hair ("he did indeed!")

Beat her with the backs of brushes,
Made her sleep upon the floor—
On the cruel China rushes—
("Gussy, shall I tell you *more*?")

How he held the taunt above her—
"If you wish it, cut and run!"—
How there was no one to love her—
("Gussy, is there *any* one?")

Gussy's answer may be guessed at—
But, for that delicious hint
She so skilfully finessed at,
Gussy had a heart of flint.

Gussy, he had no objection
To destroy another's wife,
But a permanent connection—
"Quite absurd, upon my life!"

Mistress White she had an ayah—
"Do whatever Missis please:
"Missis send her lett rs by her,
"Missis only give rupees.

"Master Green he handsome Master—
"Plenty fun-fun, plenty spend—
"Never know him when he passed her—
"Always be that Master's friend!"

Once that ayah stole a jewel,
And her Mistress—"Ayah say
"Misses very very cruel?"
Fined her half her monthly pay.

That same day, as black as thunder
Was the solemn Colonel's brow
And his little wife did wonder
What on earth could be the row.

"Was he cross, the dear old mosny?
"Was he feeling rather queer?
"You'll be better, darling Johnny,
"When you've had your dinner, dear."

Then she laid her head so chubby
On his neck, caressing much;
And she felt her dear old hubby
Shiver underneath the touch.

"Darling Johnny, this is fever!
"You had better go to bed."
And that elegant deceiver
Kissed her Johnny's grisly head.

Johnny bore the sweet caresses—
Simply said, "I'm rather weak"—
While, unseen amid her tresses,
Stole a tear adown his cheek.

Dinner came. The Colonel liquored
From the beaker with the lid;
But somehow his eyeballs flickered
Sooner than they mostly did.

Murmured she—"He's weakly, surely—
"Something's put him wrong to-day!"
Then the eyelids closed securely
And the Colonel snored away;

One of them just opened slightly
As the lady softly rose:
Pish! 'twas merely an unsightly
Blue-bottle upon his nose.

Swiftly through the dark verandah
Flew she to the nook unseen,
There to folly and philander
With the wicked Captain Green.

"Dearest Gussy, darling, duckey,
"I am weary of the strife!
"If you love me and are plucky
"Take me from this wretched life!"

"Jane, you turn me tipsy-topsy!—
"What's this scheme in your head?
"Think my precious popsy-wopsy,
"Only think what would be said!"

"Do you wish then to forsake me?"
"Poppet, can you have a doubt?"
"Gussy, then, oh why not take me?"
"'Cos my wife is coming out!"

"Married?—Oh you base deceiver!
"Monster!—Married all the time!
"Wife! Oh heavens! how 'twould grieve her
"If she only knew your crime!

"Can you have a heart, you coward,
"Thus to blast her happiness?"
Captain Green's dark eyebrows lowered
"This," said he, "is a tidy mess!—

"But, my dearest, recollect, pray,
"You have done the same as I:
"Does your Johnny quite expect, pray,
"You are *here*? My love, good bye?"

"Hold!" behind them cried the Colonel—
Captain Green he started back—
"You're a villain most infernal!"
And the re-t was, whack! whack! whack!

In the morn, what did they see, oh,
Near a soft and sloping bank,
But that most unlucky trio,
Drowndied in an open tank!

Servants said before a jury
That they heard a fearful crash,
Screams for mercy cries of fury,
And at last a horrid splash!

In the struggle they had stumbled
Over that inviting bank,
And the three together tumbled
Headlong in the fatal tank!

MORAL.

He who steals a woman's honor
Is the lowest sort of thief;
Brings all sorts of sorrows on her
And is bound to come to grief.

She who has a trusting hubby
And betrays that hubby's trust,
Does an action very scrubby,
And her punishment is just.

He who nails his home's destroyer,
Should not think of using force,
But at once consults a lawyer—
That is much the safer course!

POONA GYMKHANA SPORTS.

WE are authorized to state that the gymkhana sports will open this week with cricket and pigeon shooting, and the committee are preparing a programme of sports for the season, each of which will from time to time be announced. The season will begin with a cricket match to-morrow (Thursday), the first Eleven vs. the next Twenty-Two. The following are the eleven:—Mr. Adams; Lieut. Anderson, 83rd; Capt. Bell, 56th; Capt. Coddington, S. C.; Col. Edwards, Staff; Lieut. Ford, 56th; Lieut. Johnson, R. A.; Major Malcolmson, S. C.; Capt. Ryves, 2nd Grenadiers; Ensign Stokes, 83rd; Capt. Trueman, Sappers and Miners. The twenty-two will be chosen at 10-30, sharp, from the gentlemen present. The gymkhana is open to all members of the services, or of the Byculla or Bombay Clubs. Any other gentlemen visitors to Poona, who may wish to join, should address the Secretary.—*Poona Observer.*

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT MOOLA MOOTA RIVER.

SIXTEEN PERSONS DROWNED.

WE regret to state that on the 14th instant a terrible accident occurred at the river Moola Moota, in which sixteen persons were drowned. It appears that a wedding party of twenty-five persons proceeded from the village of Foorsungee (which is about seven miles from Poona) to the village of Kesnund, about four miles from Foorsungee, and that while the party was returning from Kesnund, and were crossing the river Moola Moota, opposite the Peshwa's Paga at Cowrie, the party came to grief. Amongst them were five children and eleven women, some in bullock carts. There was a strong current running at the time, and it carried some of the carts into deep water, where all the unfortunate sixteen persons perished. The police patel of the village of Loonee lost no time in reporting this sad accident to the Havalee chief constable, who proceeded at once to the scene of the accident, and made every necessary search for the dead bodies. Some of the bodies were found at two miles distance and some at four miles. They were taken out and made over to their friends and relatives together with the ornaments and wearing apparel they had on their persons. The wedding was of the son of one Jogojee Hurtulla, inhabitant of the village of Foorsungee. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on the police chief constable of Havalee who exerted himself in recovering all the dead bodies from different parts of the river.—*Poona Observer.*

A CHAPLAIN REFUSING TO PERFORM THE BURIAL SERVICE ON A SUNDAY.

A WOMAN died on a Saturday evening at Moollan. Her disease was of such a nature as to render it inadvisable to keep her remains over till Monday morning. The Moollan Chaplain refused to perform the funeral service, on the ground that it was his practise never to bury any one on Sunday. If a soldier was buried on Sunday an officer was obliged to read the service over his comrade's body. He recommended the mourners to "get a friend" to read the service, if they could not wait till Monday. The bereaved family applied in their distress to the Deputy Commissioner, who at once most kindly and considerately showed them every attention, and read the service appointed by the Church over the grave. In the name of common justice, is this duty one of those for which this minister draws his pay? We all know what his moral and social duties are, but what are those he is paid for? What, again, are his objections to the holy ceremonial he refuses to perform on the holiest of days? If it be a sin to perform it, how does he justify his advice to the mourners to get a friend to perform the sin?—*Indian Public Opinion.*

FOUR AMRITSUR BUTCHERS SLAUGHTERED BY BEEF-HATING HINDOOS.

WE regret to hear that the beef row at Amritsur has culminated in a terrible and serious tragedy. Our readers are aware that for some time the Hindoos have been agitating against the butchers of Amritsur to obtain a decree forbidding the slaughter of cattle and the sale of beef in the city. Their efforts failed chiefly through the firmness of the Commissioner and the strength of the English and Mussulman party in the committee. Early on Wednesday morning, about either one or two o'clock, a body of armed Hindoos assembled and made a descent upon the Amritsur slaughter-house and attacked the butchers sleeping outside. The murderers were armed with swords and broad axes, and the butchers being unarmed and asleep were unable to save themselves. Four butchers were literally hacked to pieces, and two others were so fearfully cut up that one has since died and the other's life is despaired of. The night was a very dark one, and it will be difficult to recognize the murderers. Accounts vary as to the sect they belonged to. From some indications found on the scene of the massacre, it is suspected that the murderers belong to the Nihung sect. But another account states that the Akalies are suspected. The Akalies are a sort of fanatic Sikhs, a semi-sacerdotal class attached to the temples. They are the truculent-looking fellows who wear conical hats about a yard high covered with small weapons and those steel chuckers or sharp rings which they can hurl with terrible precision and effect. They are respected and considerably feared. The Nihungs, again, are associated with all that is reckless and Bohemian. Their name, indeed, is a common expression in the Punjab to represent these qualities. The affair as may be anticipated has caused some excitement, as it is expected that the matter will not end here. Bad passions on both sides have been aroused, and natives are already whispering that other members of the butcher fraternity have been marked out for destruction. The police are on the alert and the strictest investigation is proceeding.—*Indian Public Opinion*, June 16.

THE PRINCIPLE OF ANNUAL INCREMENTS OF SALARY.

(*Pioneer*, June 19.)

A PRINCIPLE which we consider of very great importance, both financially and administratively, is enunciated in the correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State on the subject of the new Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce, which is published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* of the 10th instant. The principle referred to is that when a young man is put into a high salaried appointment, it conduces to his efficiency rather than otherwise that the salary should in the first instance be reduced, and only raised to the full amount by annual increments. We have said that the principle is enunciated in the correspondence referred to—revived would, perhaps, have been a better word, for it was recognized and acted upon in the Lieutenant-Governorship of the Hon'ble John Colvin. The Registrarship of the Sudder Court and the Secretaryship of the Sudder Board of Revenue happened to fall vacant about the same time at the end of 1854 or the beginning of 1855. Mr. H. W. Dashwood, now Collector of Agra, was selected for the first appointment on account of his having passed at the head of all the assistants at the first departmental examination held in the North-Western Provinces, while Mr. H. W. Hammond (whose early retirement from the service, owing to ill health, was a great loss to the Government of those provinces) was appointed Secretary to the Board of Revenue. Both these gentlemen were comparatively young in the service, and were appointed on reduced salaries; still they received considerably more than their contemporaries and were glad to take the appointments, while the balance of temporarily withheld full emoluments not only benefited the State, but tended to secure increased efficiency by holding out a further prize.

The principle was, however, unfortunately disapproved of by Mr. (now Sir Henry) Ricketts, at that time Commissioner for the Revision of Salaries throughout India. His argument was that "to withhold the full salary is to give less than the acknowledged fit remuneration, merely because the labourer has qualified himself to perform that labor at an earlier period than usual, as if that were not deserving of reward and applause." This argument appears to us one-sided. In the scale of salaries fixed for the different appointments in India, experience is very properly considerably endowed—and after all there can be no good reason for benefiting an individual at the expense of the State, and throwing at his feet a very much larger salary than that which he would eagerly accept, and on which we believe he would discharge the duties even more efficiently than on the full pay of the appointment. We say "more efficiently" because human nature would not be human nature if men did not strain more zealously, while something though almost within reach, had still to be grasped, than if landed at the goal and in full possession of the utmost prize. The case of Mr. Aitchison, the Foreign Secretary, is one in point. We believe Mr. Aitchison to be an able man, and we know him to be an extremely fortunate one. Can any one doubt that if, at the time the Foreign Secretaryship fell vacant, it had been offered to him with a salary of Rs. 3,000 a month in the first instance, to rise by annual increments to the full rate of pay, he would not gladly and gratefully have accepted the appointment?

The danger of the principle we advocate doubtless is that the recognized power of reducing salaries on first appointment might tend to jobbery and favoritism. The safeguard lies in free criticism of all appointments by the press.

We repeat that we are glad that the principle has been recognized by the Government

COTTON CULTIVATION IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

"A DISTRICT OFFICER" writes as follows to the *Pioneer* :—

Having been for some years engaged in experiments with the object of introducing exotic cottons into the N. W. P., it may be as well if my experiences are published for the advantage of others treading in the same path. It may be that others will be able in the process of time to show I am in error, but they can only do so by future practice and not from past theories. I claim, as a result of my experiments, to have practically demonstrated to a certainty that the cultivation of exotic cottons to a profit in the N. W. Provinces is impossible. Without importing into this [illegible] the question of small holdings and the [illegible] placing in the market anything like a [illegible]y to establish, as I may say, a fresh brand [illegible]te, I take my stand on the two obstacles, [illegible] and maintain, being as they are, you can[illegible]olitably exotic cotton in the N. W. P. Even [illegible] over the unsuitability of the soil, you still [illegible]ne with its excessive rains at the end of [illegible] from in the beginning of November—the former bound to produce bug, the latter to prevent the ripening of the pod.

I began my experiments in 1865 with the New Orleans seed acclimatized at Dharwar. I cultivated it in accordance with rules which I believe I obtained from Mr. Ricketts, the then Collector of Allahabad, but which at any rate he published in English, Hindi, and Urdu, and which were circulated by the Board of Revenue, N. W. P., in May 1866. The principle of them was, the seeds should be sown at a distance of 4½ feet apart. It was to be sown in trenches for the purpose of giving it water, and the plant, when it grew to 15 inches, was to be earthed up, so that in a short time the plants instead of being in a trench were on a ridge. Finally, when they attained the height of three feet they were to be topped so as to force out the lateral branches. With the means at my disposal in the way of irrigation and labour, I was enabled to grow the crop successfully, that is to say, to bring the plants into full bearing. Samples of this cotton were sent to some of the principal brokers in Calcutta, and their unanimous opinion fixed its value at 50 per cent. above "fair" Bengal, but this was coupled with the condition of not less than 1,000 bales. The crop was a very fair one, and the rain-fall just suited it. We picked in all about three maunds of *kupas* to the beegah, or about one maund of cleaned cotton between the last fall of rain in October and the first frost in the end of November; but we had to irrigate it, and so far the difference in cost between the cultivation of this cotton and the indigenous cotton was the extra manuring, two extra weedings, and two flushings of water. There were however these drawbacks,—whatever cotton bloomed before the rains left off got an insect into the pod which destroyed it, and the first frost, although very slight, quite shrivelled the remaining pods and put an end to the picking, so that the plants did not bring to maturity half the cotton they ought to have done. The supporters of the New Orleans variety claim for it the advantage of a perennial. In January 1866 the plant was accordingly cut down, and by dint of incessant watering and weeding bore again in the end of May, but before anything like a picking had taken place the rain came down and put an end to it. The only thing then to be done was to cut the plant in and trust to the autumn picking. This was done with pretty much the same result as in the previous year. In December 1866 we cut the plant back, but notwithstanding very free waterings, it did not shoot a bit sooner; and our May pickings met with exactly the same fate as in the previous year. The rains of 1867 were very excessive, and the result was, the plant all ran to wood, got blighted, and hardly flowered at all. In the spring of 1868 we did not irrigate, and left the plants alone and only cut them in the beginning of the rains; the result of this was a comparatively fair crop in the autumn. To sum up all, we got three partial crops in four years, after going to an enormous expense in manuring, weeding, and irrigation; irrigating, moreover, in the end of October and the beginning of November, a season of the year when no ordinary cultivator can either spare the time or the water from his cold season crop. The produce was undoubtedly far superior to the indigenous cotton; but with the cost of cultivation, including the constant watering which the soil of this climate requires, and the frosts nipping in the bud the greater portion of each crop, the experiment was a failure, as far as regards teaching the natives of the country how to make cotton cultivation productive.

In 1867, through the kindness of Mr. Stirling of Messrs. Graham and Co., I obtained seed of six different varieties of cotton—Egyptian, New Orleans, Sea Island, Peruvian, Brazilian, and Venezuelan. I tried all these on the ridge-and-furrow plan, and in the hopes of bringing the plants to maturity at an earlier season of the year so as to ripen off their bolls before the November frosts came in, we planted in May with the aid of irrigation. The seeds all germinated, but the plants would not make any growth to speak of until the rains fell, and we then found that seeds dibbled in to fill up vacancies, caught up the plants sown a month earlier, and were very much stronger and healthier. The New Orleans and Sea Island grew and flowered in the same way that the acclimatized seed from Dharwar had done, and had it not been for the excessive rain that year, we might have had as good a crop. The Sea Island I don't think would have produced anything of any quality; what there was, was very weak in staple, though very long; the pods were small, and though the plants grew and thrived, still even the following year they did not produce a stronger article. As for the South American cottons, they none of them showed the slightest intention of flowering until the following year, i.e., until the plants were seven feet high and eighteen months old, and then flowered very sparingly, although nothing could have been prettier than the plants. I entirely condemn the South American cottons as unsuited to the country. The plant exhausts the soil excessively, and no cultivator could possibly be kept out of his return for eighteen months, seeing that the Government revenue would fall due three times during that period. The Egyptian cotton I took upon as on a par with the New Orleans—doubtless adapted to some climates such as are to be found on the Bombay coast or in the Dekkan, but quite unsuited to the North-Western Provinces.

I am afraid the history of my experiments is very much a history of failures, and indeed I could continue to tell of further failures, after these exotic cottons were picked. It was found no native churka would separate the cotton from the seed; the saw-gin kindly lent me by the Agri-Horticultural Society of India cut the cotton all to pieces, and the only gin which would clean it was one of Macarthy's roller gins lent me by the firm of Hamilton, Brown and Co., but which was far too expensive to be worked in any small establishment.

I now come to my experiments in cultivation. Hingunghat and the indigenous cotton in 1870. I selected a piece of ordinary light soil termed Domut, and cultivated it with one of Howard's light one-horse ploughs. Both the indigenous and the Hingunghat seed germinated freely, and there could hardly have been a more favourable season for it. The seed was sown broadcast, native fashion, the object being to ascertain what would be the result if the Hingunghat seed was distributed amongst the cultivators to treat it after their own fashion. The plants of both kinds grew to upwards of five feet in height, but here the similitude ceased. The country cotton began to flower profusely in the end of September, and though some little injury occurred to it from the rains in the end of October, it has on the whole produced a good crop of very superior quality. The Hingunghat cotton, however, on the other hand, showed no signs of flowering until November, and as fast as the bolls were formed they were withered by the frost.

The previous year, 1869, a gentleman in the same station cultivated about a beegah of the same quality of land, and sowed seed which he procured from his firm at Hingunghat with even worse result than my experiment. For the plant, although it grew luxuriantly, never flowered, and the cold weather setting in the frosts effectually prevented any further vegetation. I believe the plant did not flower owing to the rains of 1869 leaving off much earlier than in 1870. I distributed the Hingunghat seed to a great number of cultivators this year, of whom some thirty have been so far successful that they brought the plant to maturity, but with identically the same result as myself. In the only two villages in which a moderate success was attained the soil approaches to the nature of what is called "black soil." The fact is, the comparatively extreme cold of November, coupled with the dryness of the atmosphere and the unsuitability of the soil without an immense amount of irrigation, combine to condemn the Hingunghat as well as other tropical cottons for these provinces. It might be possible, by sowing the seed early in the year, and with constant irrigation, to bring it so far forward as to complete its maturity before the setting in of the cold weather, and whilst the atmosphere still retains some moisture in it, but financially it would not pay. The cost of cultivating and irrigating for the two months before the rains would absorb more than the increased value of the outturn.

Of course cultivating as I did, if I was to add the cost of expensive supervision, I need not say pecuniarily I should have been considerably out of pocket. But even if one takes the present bazaar rate of cotton, Rs. 13 per maund, and supposing the native to produce a staple say 25 per cent. superior to the indigenous cotton, it will be observed if the following figures are correct, that there is no such fortune to be made as Manchester would have us believe:—

Cost to a native of cultivating one beegah (half an acre.)

	Rs. a. p.
Seed three seers	0 2 3
Ploughing twice, including sowing	0 12 0
Manure, 10 cart loads each for one day with bullocks for load and unloading ...	2 8 0
Weeding three times, eight women, at 1 anna 6 pie per diem	2 4 0
Picking. The custom in my district is the pickers get one-eleventh of the yield instead of cash, and this is not estimated in the outturn.	
Rent	4 0 0
Cleaning. Two women can clean from ten to fifteen seers per diem	1 0 0
	10 10 3

PRODUCE.	Rs. a. p.
35 seers of cleaned cotton, value at Rs. 13	... 11 6 0
70 seers cotton seed	... 1 12 0
	13 2 0
Balance	... 2 7 9

or Rs. 5-6 an acre.

We will now add 25 per cent. on to the value of the outturn, and the result is Rs. 7-4 per acre. But out of this he will have to pay for irrigation Rs. 2-3 per acre if he uses canal water and it is generally supposed a good deal more if he relies on wells, to say nothing of the extra expense attendant on cultivation in the season. I think therefore, the native is wise in his generation, in that he does not accept our ready-hand our problematical successes, and says, "walk by the aid of a mixture of other crops to pay his way, making a small profit in his own fashion, and teaching us, his would-be teachers, how, by the aid of *jowar* or *urhur*, to protect our cotton from being blown to the four winds and, to a certain extent, from frosts.

The above calculations are based on a price of Rs. 13 per maund of 82 lbs. of country cotton—a price beyond which many think N. W. P. cotton will hardly rise again. In the circular of the London Cotton Brokers' Association, for the week ending April 27th, I find the following quotation:—

	Ord. to Mid. per lb.	Mid. Fair.	Fair to Good Fair.	Good to Fair.
Bengal,	3¾—4d.	4¼d.	5¼—5¾d.	5¾d.

Notwithstanding Mr. Hume's memorandum on the expenses attendant on the purchase and shipment of Indian cotton, which the then Secretary of the Board of Revenue criticized very freely, and both of which papers the Board of Revenue published, at the same time declaring themselves not responsible for the opinions of the authors, American cotton has, *inhumanely* speaking, come again to the *status quo* of 1858, has again regained the supremacy in the English cotton market it once enjoyed, and good up-country cotton has, notwithstanding the diffident prediction of the Collector of Etawah, fallen below 8¼d. a lb. in less than seven years since he wrote his memorandum.

At the present rates the rules of supply and demand will come into force, and a diminished area of cultivation will show that the natives of India have an intuitive knowledge of those rules contrary to the expectations of many who have been for some years trying to enlighten them on the subject. The outturn of next season will tell what advantage the country has derived from the expenditure of the Cotton Department, and the Board of Revenue will find that there remains not a seed of a seed of the maunds they have distributed to these ignorant and ungrateful natives,—ignorant in declining to adopt our views of cultivation, founded as they are on unfulfilled expectations; and ungrateful in feeding their cattle on the seed given to them by a paternal Government, instinctively knowing they could not cultivate it profitably. That there is some excuse for their ignorance, I venture to think, will be apparent from a perusal of the report from the Secretary of the Board of Revenue to the Government, dated 26th July 1869. In this the Balundshuhur Collector reports that one Syud Meerbhan Ali sowed 1 acre, 1 rood, and 20 poles on the 12th July with Hingunghat seed, and got the enormous outturn of 3 maunds and 10 seers of cleaned cotton. This cotton is stated to be whiter and finer than native cotton, *but the produce much less!* I have always understood that a maund and a half of cleaned country cotton per acre was a very handsome outturn. As however this gentleman watered the lands, and this was the year when the periodical rains totally failed, one cannot wonder at abnormal results. Mr. Robertson in the same district, pursuing the same system as to water, gets 6 seers of cleaned cotton out of nearly the same area as Meerbhan Ali. This is clearly a case which neither native or European is expected to understand. At Moradabad the experiment on 1 acre resulted in 30 seers, we are not told whether *kupas* or cleaned cotton; but from the value given—six rupees—one can only conclude kupas is meant, cleaned cotton being at that time worth Rs. 18 a maund in the Moradabad bazaar. At Mynpury the outturn —25 seers of kupas—was clearly much below the average of country cotton.

At Furruckabad in heavily manured land rather more than one-third of a beegah produced 14 seers of cleaned cotton; so also the Humirpur experiment in garden land resulted in an outturn of 37 seers per beegah of cleaned cotton, which are both a little above the averages of country cotton. In Jounpur a Mr. Fraser of Gopalpore Factory is said to have raised some cotton from Hingunghat seed by the curious process of transplanting after the plants were 3 inches high, which general native experience would condemn on account of the long tap root of the cotton plant. Unfortunately he has not told us what the percentage of mortality among the plants was, nor what the area sown or actual outturn from which he gets the result of 376 lbs. of cleaned cotton. It will be observed he planted out his crop at still greater distances apart than either Mr. Login or Mr. Ricketts recommend. It would be interesting to know what result the next year gave, for I conclude with such a favourable outturn he did not abandon the experiment.

I have seen a proposal by a Lieutenant Pogson to acclimatize the seed in the Himalayas and then distribute it through the plains; with my experience of the action of frost on the plants, I confess I am doubtful of the result. As, however, he proposed to try the experiment in 1870, and Mr. Carnac expressed his readiness to supply the seed, I should be very glad if his problematical success had been reduced to an actual one.

If we turn to the Board's report for 1869-70, we find that heavy rain destroyed all experiments, and the only detailed report I have come upon is the Balundshuhur experimental farm. The first thing which strikes one is why the cotton cultivation, beginning as it did in the end of June or beginning of July, was so dependent on canal irrigation. It is notorious all over the North-Western Provinces that cotton is sown after the first fall of rain has sufficiently softened the ground to enable the plough to get into it. I need only mention the Bundelcund cotton, the finest quality grown in the North-West, as an instance of how independent the country cotton is made to be of artificial irrigation; if in the Bulundshuhur district the cotton is sown by means of artificial irrigation, it is exceptional, and adds an additional charge to the cost of cultivation which present rates will hardly justify.

It is not stated exactly when the first sowings were made, but I gather from the context, in the end of June or beginning of July. As the periodical rains never make their appearance in the N. W. P. before the end of June, I cannot admit there was any such delay, so far as regards the country seeds, as would have prevented its yielding an average crop.

I find the areas sown and yield in uncleaned cotton or kupas of country seeds as follows:—

Beeghas.	Biswas.	Kupas. Mds.	Srs.
	19	0	10
	14	0	20
2	19	0	33
2	17	0	33
9	2	2	0
3	7	1	20
3	9	5	0
19	14	10	26

averaging 21-64 seers per beegah, the outturn from which in cleaned cotton would be 7-21 seers.

If we cannot grow the common staple of the country as successfully as the native—I don't say as economically—we can hardly expect them to adopt our agricultural views. I find, too, more land was taken up towards the end of July and more seed sent for from the Central Provinces. I am certain there is not a native in Bulundshuhur who would not have predicted failure for such experiments so late in the season.

There appears also to have been a misapprehension as to the varieties of cotton cultivated there. I am under the impression that Hingunghat is a generic term for both Jarri and Bani cotton. The Jarri cotton, though not actually grown at Hingunghat, but chiefly in the Chanda district, (and is hardly a cotton worth transplanting as it is described as very weak and thin in staple) is, as its name betokens, a cold season crop, being sown after the rains and picked in May and June. Being however brought to the Hingunghat mart it is usually called—as well as the Bani cotton—by the generic name of Hingunghat cotton. Bani is the cotton grown in the district of Hingunghat, sown at the beginning of the rains and picked in December. It would therefore have been more correct if the Bulundshuhur farm had dropped the title Hingunghat altogether. I only mention this as we are all engaged in trying to teach those stupid natives, and it is just possible they may remark our inaccuracy.

The last publication of the Government of India on the subject of cotton is Mr. Login's report on his experiment Mr. Login began upon fallow lands, which as it grew grass was probably fairly fertile in itself; the many years' rest it had had left it in a condition to put forth all its latent strength when cultivated. He proceeds to detail a method of cultivation which, as I have before shown, has long been tried and known in this part of India. He states he planted his seed two feet apart, on ridges three feet apart, and yet subsequently talks of plants covering 15 to 20 square feet; and as a climax he advocates this—as he calls—Egyptian method of cultivation, because he says you might grow cold weather crops between the ridges, the said ridges being only three feet apart and having on them shrubs covering 20 square feet. He states his experiment was a partial failure owing to inundation from the rain. I rather suspect a native cultivator would have hardly selected a spot liable to inundation for any crop he was particularly anxious about. Any way, I submit the growing plants covering 20 feet square in an area of 6 square feet, and then proposing to grow a wiuter crop between the ridges, is another of those wonders which neither native or European can be expected to understand, and must be excused if they do not accept his results until the theory has been reduced to practise on a much larger scale. The truth is, the publication of all these theoretical successes do no good whatever to the country. They certainly, so long as Manchester was suffering from dear cotton, had the effect of making her believe the Government of India was exerting itself. But now that she has Upland and New Orleans middling at 6 to 7¼d. per lb., her interest in Indian cotton cannot be expected to last, and we ought to set our shoulders to the wheel—not to begin by teaching the cultivators but by gathering from their experience, and endeavouring by the aid of our science to see if we can improve upon what, as far as it goes, is undoubtedly good. I may say the publication of all these reports does no more good than the distribution of the tons of seed by the Government during the past six years. There is no result from either, nor will there be until we can prove ourselves really the masters in agriculture we profess to be. My own impression—an impression gained from a long practical experience in agriculture—is that we who have not had a scientific agricultural education can learn almost more from an intelligent cultivator than we can teach him; but as I propose to give you my views under this head shortly, I will not touch on the subject now.

After all I have written with reference to the past, it is not to be supposed I am against further experiment, am sanguine enough to expect that much may be done towards improving the indigenous cotton. I propose myself to try this year the ridge-and-furrow system with and without artificial manure—a plan I have hitherto not tried with exotic cotton—and I expect much from selection of seed. But having given every kind of exotic cotton a fair trial, I look upon any further experiments in that line in this part of the country as simply a waste of money. We cannot make a moist climate, we cannot prevent the effects of frost, though something might be done to remedy the defects of soil; but the two above-mentioned beside sta being the sole good sort of exotic cotton cultivation, all that remains to be done is to give it up and try what can be done to improve the indigenous article.

CALCUTTA REPORTERS.

THE *Pioneer's* Calcutta correspondent, himself smarting under the annoyance of being misreported, writes thus regarding the reporters of Calcutta:—

Mr. Justice Phear foolishly (for he knew what the Calcutta reporters are) took the chair at the Hare Anniversary, and if you have read the report of his speech, as given in the *Englishman*, without laughing, you will be more than human. His Lordship wrote next day to the paper, saying that the report was a burlesque of his speech, and it is but charitable to suppose that it was. One sentence attributed to the modest Judge must certainly have astonished him, as it did all who read it in the paper. He is therein reported to have said that he strongly objected to native gentlemen visiting their wives in the dark, and that he trusted that there would be a marked improvement in this respect shortly! His Lordship is one of the most sensitive men regarding the misrepresentation of his speeches or judgments that I know, and I can most truly feel for him in his agony at the exhibition of himself as given by the reporters. But everybody suffers at the hands of the reporters here. Some of my most brilliant post-prandial efforts were so very unlike what I *thought* I had said, that I have begged for obscurity, and the world has for some years past been deprived of some of the most corruscating ideas that ever sparkled in the gloom of a dark and degenerate city such as this. But in one respect the reporters do not do justice to themselves. There is wit and also wonder exhibited at every meeting of the Calcutta Municipality, yet they are never properly reported. A very refreshing meeting took place last Monday, when an interchange of courtesies took place between Messrs. Hogg, Roberts, Chuckerbutty, and the native Justices. The report given in each of the newspapers is disgracefully inaccurate.

THE SKY RACES AT SIMLA.

EARLY on Wednesday afternoon all Simla was seen to be astir with equestrians and teams of trotting jampanees wending their way to the sky races at Annandale. The road down the hill, though not worthy of comparison perhaps with "the road" on a Derby day between London and Epsom, was still very animated, and spoke distinctly of the "ancient pastime." There were little bands of horsemen and hosewomen, there was the British soldier (belonging to Captain Manderson's battery) in his holiday humour, there were vendors of brown sweetmeats carrying on their heads their stock-in-trade, and there were sporting khidmutgars and other household servants trudging merrily along in their whitest linen with walking sticks in their hands. On the pretty green arena of the great fir-clothed amphitheatre gala pavilions were pitched. The Viceroy's grand durbar shameeana shaded a brightly-dressed crowd of the beauty and fashion; a camping tent without *kanauts* contained a group of "the men at the Club," some in breeches and boots with their silk jackets peeping from under light overcoats, some in the tightest of cords, and others in the morning costume of ordinary life; another tent protected ices and champagne cup from the rays of the afternoon sun. No time was lost before the business of the day commenced, and a big bell, provided by a thoughtful steward, was soon heard ringing to the weighing-room. It would not interest the majority of your readers to hear a detailed account of the different races; as regards the pony and galloway races suffice it to say that they were exceedingly numerous and created an immense deal of amusement and satisfaction. Good natured badinage hurled from time to time from the little tent at unsuccessful jockeys or well known stewards as they cantered past, in great business with the arrangements, the constant ringing of the big bell which was a great pet of all connected with the fun, the obstinate ways of little round-stomached ponies figuring in the capacity of race-horses for the first time,—one of whom lay down opposite what represented the grand stand,—all contributed to the merriment of the afternoon. During the little intervals elapsing between the events, a capital Aunt Sally was brought to the front and well belaboured by the fair sex. Then there were camel races, which were repeatedly won by an extraordinary animal who moved along at a violent canter; and one of the riders added much to the entertainment of the afternoon by twice tumbling off his elevated perch, once in company with the saddle. These were followed by several races of bhisties carrying full mussucks and of jampanees running right up the face of the hill. The activity of the latter was indeed remarkable: they rushed up the precipitous slope at full speed and came rolling and bounding down again like so many cricket balls. A race of "beeres" afforded infinite jest to the crowds of natives assembled. The tremendous exertions of the riders to get their bullocks to go out of a walk, and that in the right direction, were really great fun. The jampan races on the green wound up the sport, and one young gentleman whose bearers dropped him rather sharply on the ground became, cruelly enough, the object of great merriment. It was after seven o'clock before the *fête champetre* came up to an end, and the gay throng was seen to disperse and enter by different paths the dark fir wood which wraps the surrounding hills. It was a charming evening, and the little glen with the bright moving crowd looked its prettiest. A sky crossed with soft, bright bands, deepening in colour as they neared the horizon on the track just traversed by the sun, the great basin of deep green pine with a brilliant little emerald spot of smooth shaven lawn at the bottom which the last plump of merry makers were just galloping across on gay little Arabs—formed a scene not soon to be forgotten; while as we wind slowly up the hill merry peals of laughter resound from far below through the still evening air, and far up in the wood they find an echo in the joyous sounds proceeding from those in advance. There never was such a splendid day of racing for the little folk. The jampan, camel, and oxen contests were great nuts for them. "And did you see th man fall off the camel?" said a pretty wee lady frie to mine in a shout of merriment, as her little squat aby nest" overtook me on the hill side—"and our mate, Kaiton, would have won the race if he hadn't fallen into the thornbush. The old stupid!"

While Simla was dining on that pleasant summer evening a most favourable verdict was passed on the day which had just drawn to a close; and an unanimous vote of thanks to those whose public spirit and energy had drawn up and carried out the programme with such energy and success was carried by acclamation.—*Pioneer.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

"BEYOND THE SIND FRONTIER."—Advices from Lus Beyla state that Mr. Harrison, the Political Agent at Khelat, was to leave for that place on the 13th instant, and that the Shah Ghazee, and Lalla Mungneeram, the Fouzdar, are preparing to make a tour of inspection in the districts, and intend extending it to as far as the Hubb. Ali Khan Jamoto is reported to be somewhere about the hills.—*Sindian*, June 17.

DHERA ISMAIL KHAN.—From a private communication received from Dhera Ismail Khan, we learn that the weather is oppressively hot; so much so, that kuskus tatties are in great requisition. Grass is very scarce, especially on the right bank of the Indus; and the officer commanding No. 3 Light Field Battery has been authorised to entertain boats for the use of the grass cutters. This adds to the already dull and weary monotony of military routine in this otherwise lively station.—*Our Paper*, June 16.

A TANNA contemporary mentions some news from the east quite strange to us of the west. A Bengalee Brahmin having as many as four unmarried female relatives on hand, viz., his two sisters, one aged about 42 and the other about 32 years, and two neices, one aged 18 and the other 16 years, gave them all in marriage, against their remonstrances to a Kulin Brahmin boy of about 15 years of age!! Are Brahmin women really allowed to remain unmarried up to the age of 42 and so forth? Again are women of 32 and 42 married to a boy of 16 years? And again, how are these four close relatives married to one individual at one and the same time? We hope some Bengal contemporary will take the necessary trouble to enlighten us as regards the laws of Kulin and other marriages of Bengal Brahmins. —*India Prakash.*

BELIEF IN VAMPIRES.

FROM a case lately before the high tribunal at Berlin we learn that the superstition of vampires—corpses who are supposed to rise from their graves at night and suck the blood of those with whom they have held intercourse in life—is still general among the Poles and Magyars. A Polish gentleman died at his country seat at Roslazin in February last, leaving his family in excellent health. A few weeks after his death, however, his eldest son was suddenly and unaccountably taken ill, his short sickness ending in death. Similar cases, though not fatal, occurred among his near relatives. It was at once agreed that the deceased must be a vampire, and that his visits were the cause of this repeated illness. To save himself from the fate of his brother, the second son determined to apply the supposed only remedy, viz. to exhume the body, cut off its head, and lay it with the feet, while another person was to collect the blood issuing from the wound to give to the remaining relatives to drink. He obtained the assistance of a labourer, naturally at a heavy price, but was prevented on his first expedition by the interference of the parish priest. The next attempt proved more successful, and the deed was accomplished. It had been observed, however, by some person in the village, and was thus brought to the knowledge of the authorities. The absurd superstition threatens to cost the executor of the churchyard a three months' imprisonment. That was the verdict in the first instance, although the Court of Appeal has cancelled the sentence, the High Tribunal seems resolved to confirm it.

THE CONDITION OF SOCIETY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

THERE are so many political problems in course of solution in Europe at the present moment that it is perhaps unnecessary for us to trouble ourselves with discussing those which are being worked out in America; otherwise the curious in these matters will find much to repay attention in watching the course of events in South Carolina, where the Ku Klux Klan numbers among its active members or sympathizers almost every white man in the State. A correspondent of the *New York Tribune*, writing from Columbia, gives the following explanation of the present disturbed condition of affairs in that district:—In a total of 729,000 inhabitants there are about 425,000, negroes, who as a class are ignorant, superstitious, semi-barbarians, but little elevated in intelligence above their kindred in Africa. They are extremely indolent, and will make no exertion beyond what is necessary to obtain food enough to satisfy their hunger. They rarely commit great crimes, but are given to thieving to a serious extent. Towards the white man they are still deferential, and assume an air of abject submission, but they are distrustful of him and know he hates them. Not only have political rights been conferred upon these people, but they have absolute political supremacy. They are the governing class in South Carolina, and a class more totally unfit to govern does not exist upon the face of the earth. There are not a dozen highly educated negroes in the whole State, and the whole number that can read and write is comparatively small. Not in the least superior in intelligence or virtues to the negroes are the poor whites, the "low down people," whose poverty, stupidity, and degradation are beyond the conception of any man who has never seen them. They live in huts without windows and without even floors. They are totally illiterate, and have not the slightest desire for education or for anything but corn bread, bacon, and whisky. They hate the negroes with a mortal hatred, looking upon them as rivals. They are lazy, vicious, quarrelsome, revengeful, and capable of brutal cruelty. The educated white men form a third class, comparatively small in numbers, but owning all the property in the State. To them the present supremacy of the negro race is a thing unnatural and altogether abominable. At first they looked, upon reconstruction as a farce, and believed that a Democratic triumph in 1868 would sweep it all away. Now it is a horrible reality. From the state of amazement with which they first saw the negroes (whom they had always regarded as cattle) making laws, levying taxes, holding office, and acting as jurymen, they passed into a condition of bitterness and rage, of which violence and murder were the natural consequence. It would be hard to imagine a state of society more entirely unfitted for a Republican form of government than this, and the prospect of affairs is justly described as being very dismal.

TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATION WITH AUSTRALIA.

(*Melbourne Argus*, May 20.)

As the time approaches at which we hope to realise our expectations of being brought into direct telegraphic communication with England, the people of these colonies are beginning to estimate the magnitude of the risk they run in trusting to one line only for the regular transmission of messages to and from the old world. In this case the risk is not only excessive, but it is aggravated by the exceptional difficulties which will surround the reparation of any accident that may occur to the wires which will stretch from the northern to the southern shores of this continent. For the information of our readers in England, it will be necessary to explain the present position of affairs with respect to this line of electric telegraph. When the British Australian Company had determined on laying down a submarine cable from Java to Australia, Port Darwin presented itself as an eligible spot upon the northern coast at which to fix the terminus of that cable. As Port Darwin lies within the territory of South Australia, a representative of the company was despatched to Adelaide for the purpose of ascertaining what amount of co-operation could be calculated upon from the Government of South Australia. As our neighbours are naturally anxious to open a highway across the continent, and have founded a settlement on its northern shores with a view of opening up a trade with India, they undertook to construct a line of telegraph from Adelaide in the south to Port Darwin in the north, and to execute the work with so much expedition that it should be completed by the end of the current year, at which time cable communication, it is expected, will be perfected between Australia and Java. The line is being pushed across the continent with admirable energy, the work being facilitated by an unusually favourable season—that is to say, by a remarkably heavy rainfall, which has enabled the expedition to obtain the necessary forage and water. To compensate the Government of South Australia for its costly enterprise, the British Australian Company undertakes to make it the sole medium for the transmission to the other colonies of all messages received at Port Darwin by submarine cable.

Now, it is important to observe that the Queensland Government is also extending its telegraphic system in the direction of Port Darwin, and will have completed it to Normanton, on the Gulf of Carpentaria, by August next. This line runs through a country which has been everywhere taken up for pastural settlement, and the Queensland authorities would be willing to carry it on without loss of time to Port Darwin, were they not estopped by the nature of the agreement entered into between the South Australian Government and the British Australian Company. This being the position of affairs, the whole of these colonies in the absence of an alternative line, would be dependent for telegraphic communication with the rest of the civilised world upon a land line stretching over twenty-three degrees of latitude, and for about 1,200 miles passing through a tract of country first crossed by Mr. J. M'Douall Stuart in 1862, and as yet wholly unoccupied. It constitutes what is believed to have been the bed of a great inland sea which formerly broke up this continent into two or more islands, and its physical aspects vary with the seasons, and this in so extraordinary a degree as to render it difficult of identification, and to perplex the souls of hydrographers, who find the lakes which they have laid down after a cycle of wet years wholly disappearing during a period of drought, and grassy plains transformed into arid deserts. Through this country, subject to be flooded by tropical rainfalls, devastated in places by bush fires, and traversed by tribes of aborigines who have learned to appreciate the value of wire for fishhooks and snares, the South Australian telegraph will pass. Should an accident occur, weeks must elapse before the precise locality at which the interruption has taken place can be discovered and the necessary repairs effected. In the meantime we should be cut off from that communication with Europe, Asia, and America which custom would have rendered one of the necessities of our daily life.

It is in view of such a contingency that the question both of an alternative land line and of a second cable is engaging attention in all three of the eastern colonies, and might advantageously occupy that of capitalists at home. Queensland has properly taken the initiative in the matter, and Mr. Cracknell, the superintendent of electric telegraphs in that colony, recommends that a cable should be laid down from Normanton, on the east side of the Gulf of Carpentaria, to Timor, or Java; and the recommendation has been favourably received in New South Wales. The distance between the two points indicated as its termini is not more than 2,000 miles. From Sourabaya, at the eastern end of Java, a line of electric telegraph is open to Batavia, which is connected by cable with Singapore. From this port to England there will shortly be a choice of telegraphic routes—that now open *via* Rangoon, Calcutta, Bombay, and the Persian Gulf; and one which will soon be completed *via* Manilla, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Posietta, on the Pacific coast of Russia, to St. Petersburg, Western Europe, and Great Britain. The whole of this line will be in operation, it is anticipated, by the close of the present year.

A cable from Carpentaria to Java could be laid down, we believe, for something like half a million sterling, and the guarantee of five per cent. interest on the outlay from the four colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, would probably entail a merely nominal burden up on either. The population of these colonies is, in round numbers, a million and a half, and is steadily increasing, while their commercial transactions with the mother country are represented by an export and import trade of twently millions sterling, irrespective of the trade which is done between Australia and India and China. Hence the importance of maintaining uninterrupted communication with Great Britain and the East, when once that communication has been established by electric telegraph; while the necessity for avoiding all risk of intermission will be not less apparent when we take into consideration dependence which the whole population of Australia—where all classes of society are newspaper readers—will place upon a daily supply of intelligence concerning the sayings and doings of their fellow-countrymen at home, so soon as they shall have become habituated to its regular publication.

M. THIERS' PART IN THE DISASTER OF PARIS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette*, May 26.)

THE reports received from Paris to-day moderate the rumours of yesterday. Far less destruction seems to have been accomplished than we then heard of; and the dread that it might extend over all the city—since fire is so little controllable—may be dismissed. But enough mischief has been done to make the capture of Paris as memorable an event, almost, as history can recount. Nor do we yet know all that the world has to deplore. The burning of two or three great palaces with a thousand things of inestimable value, products of art and thought, is not all—enormous as the loss is. Loss of life counts for something; life-long miseries in many a ruined house; and the rancour and hatred that must be engendered by wholesale massacre in the streets and houses of the city. The number of men who have murdered each other, more or less assisted by the women and children, has yet to be told; and unless street fighting is less deadly now than it used to be, we are afraid the roll will be something appalling. From Versailles, where Frenchmen rejoice over the slaughter of Frenchmen with a shameful gladness, we are assured that the Communists have been cut up in a manner all that could be wished. What the butchery has been on the other side no one tells; but we may be sure that in many cases the party of attack has suffered as cruelly as the party of defence. At present the whole blame of these slaughters, and all this destruction, rests upon the Communists. We certainly do not wish to suggest that they are blameless; it is clear that the first responsibility rests with them, and we know it was their hands that perpetrated the most reckless, most profitless and wanton destruction which yesterday all Europe shuddered at. But we should be as just as may be even to the worst desperado of them all; and when we come to apportion the folly and the guilt of either side we shall perhaps see that much that must be charged to the one originated with the other. The heroics of M. Thiers, and the miserable ferocity of his troops—the one as foolish and the other as detestable as ever was heard of since the world began—have more to do with these disasters than is generally admitted at present. Just now the world is too indignant at the atrocity of the Communists to consider how much it was stimulated by the atrocity of the soldiers opposed to them; nor have we yet inquired how far the recklessness of M. Thiers inspired a more appalling but scarcely more insane spirit in his enemies. An infuriate soldier, maddened in actual conflict, may be excused for crying No Quarter; but M. Thiers had no such excuse when he proclaimed the same thing in heroic periods to the legislature, the army, and the insurgents themselves. No greater blunder, none more disastrous to the character of any man pretending to be a statesman, was ever perpetrated than when M. Thiers made known to those whom he knew and had long denounced as "desperate wretches" that, now they were hemmed round in the city without escape, loyal soldiers should be poured in upon them to destroy them without mercy. Whatever meaning he may choose to give to his language now, there could be no doubt as to how it would be understood by those to whom it was addressed and those against whom it was directed. Moreover, his grand proclamations of stern justice, delightful as they were to the brutalized and bloody-minded Versaillese, people and soldiery alike, had a special meaning given to them by such dastardly murders as were committed at Clamart for instance. What the unhappy Minister had to say as soon as his preparations for attack were made amounted to little less than a State licence for massacre. We know it must have been so interpreted by his soldiery, already getting used to the work, and doing it with the reward of his applause; and it is impossible to doubt what meaning it had to his "desperate wretches." And these men were shut up with the choicest treasures of France on every hand tempting the madness of vengeance, and left to carry out according to the suggestions of utter hatred and despair their well-known threat of making Paris a ruin. The guilt of even contemplating the infliction of such wanton disasters upon their country cannot be exaggerated. It must be well understood that we condemn as thoroughly as words can possibly express the declared intention of the Communists, and the spirit which has so far carried intention into effect. But at the same time we cannot by any means hold him guiltless who deliberately vivified the threat, and challenged its performance. At present we do not know how far the part played by the Germans was a matter of compact between Prince Bismarck and M. Thiers; but circumstances are sadly in favour of the conclusion that an arrangement was made by which, while M. Thiers kindled a fire in front of his enemies, the Prussians were to stand in their rear and thrust every escaping man back into the flames. At any rate, M. Thiers must have known that in fact this was to be done; and he must have known how the fact must have looked to the insurgents—how likely, how almost certain it was to madden them. It appears, then, that he was reckless of their madness; that he refused to contemplate its natural consequences, or to be moved by them. And so far he must share the responsibility for those consequences. Surely a wise man would have been less heroic, or at least less eloquent. If on deliberation—for which he gave himself time enough—he had come to the conclusion that nothing but a policy of extirpation would suffice to cure the evils that threatened the country from Paris, might it not have been well to keep silence, and strike the blow without elaborate warnings sure to have some such results as we have seen? Was it wise to invoke or even to allow the assistance of the Germans in carrying out such a policy? To us such a course appears on all counts wrong; wrong in its immediate action, wrong in its ultimate results. Now the revolutionary will be able to say that the revolution, the Commune, was put down by a carefully arranged scheme of massacre concocted by an Assembly of Royalists with the German conqueror impatient to get his money. Is that a good thing